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195

newsletter

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ONTARIO

Ministry
Natural
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Ont. Ministry of Natural Resources
195
newsletter

Government
Publications

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

Number 9

June, 1972

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

RECYCLING PAPER WON'T SAVE TREES

The impression many people have that recycling paper saves the cutting of thousands of trees is a popular misconception, according to Arthur J. Herridge, executive director of the Ontario ministry of natural resources, division of forests.

"We may preserve the trees, but only for a time," Mr. Herridge said. "Trees and forests reproduce, grow, mature, and are harvested, if not by man, then by natural forces such as fire, wind, insects or diseases. If we do not use the trees they are in large part wasted," he explained.

Mr. Herridge does not dispute the fact that the recycling of newsprint and other paper that has been treated by a printing or coloring process, is one way of reducing the vast amount of paper garbage that is presently wasted. "But while I agree that reclaimed paper, after de-inking and bleaching, can be processed into reusable pulp and manufactured into different grades of paper there are disadvantages," he said.

The inks, clays, fillers and other material removed during the process must be disposed of without polluting water supplies. As well, the costs of collecting, sorting, storing and cleaning waste paper which are considerable, are not clear due to the fact that some of these are done as a volunteer service.

In a properly managed forest both good and bad trees are utilized for man's benefit. "A young, vigorous forest will produce more oxygen than an old forest of dead, decaying and overmature trees. The fertility of the soil is usually maintained, whether the forest crop is harvested by man or nature," Mr. Herridge maintains.

He pointed out that if we attempt to preserve renewable natural resources, trees and forests in this case, we may end up using more non-renewable resources to meet man's ever-growing demands for certain products. In Mr. Herridge's opinion, "When we have a renewable resource such as wood, it does not seem economically sound to use an exhaustible resource instead."

NEW PARK NEAR SUDBURY

Work on a new provincial park in the Sudbury area will get underway this spring the Hon. Leo Bernier, minister of natural resources, has announced.

The park will be known as Halfway Lake Provincial Park and is located on Halfway Lake, about 60 miles from Sudbury on the recently completed Highway #144. It will ultimately offer about 200 campsites and excellent day use facilities.

The Halfway Lake location was chosen because of its sand beach, clear water and proximity to the highway. First created a park reserve in 1966 by the department of lands and forests which anticipated heavy use of the proposed Sudbury-Timmins highway, it is hoped the park will be officially open during the latter part of the 1973 vacation season.

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ARCHERY SEASON THIS FALL FOR LAKE ERIE DISTRICT DEER

Southern Ontario hunters may be turning to the bow more than ever before if a proposal for an archery season on white-tailed deer in Lake Erie District this fall is successful.

Game managers in the ministry of natural resources can see many positive benefits in the establishment of such a season. A deer archery season represents a fulfilling and inexpensive form of outdoor recreation which has the added attraction of being extremely safe, even in Southern Ontario's more built-up areas. A hunting season would also enable Ontario residents to make some use of the surplus animals which are a product of the increasing deer herds in the southern part of the Province.

As an example of this phenomenon the rapid increase in the size of the deer herd in the Niagara region can be seen in the change in numbers of deer killed by vehicles on highways. Only five road kills were reported in 1968; the number in 1971 was 61. The deer herd in Lake Erie District is now estimated at 10,000 animals. Some areas near Long point, in South Walsingham Township and

(more)

in Harwich Township, are being overbrowsed by deer and a thinning of the herd would be very beneficial.

Initially, participation in a bow hunting season is expected to be light. Canadians have not yet fully realized the potential of bows for hunting recreation. Manitoba, which probably has more bow hunters per capita than any other province, records only six bow hunters for every 10,000 people. This compares with a United States figure of 43 per 10,000.

Bow hunting presents a real challenge to the hunter. Its skills must be practised intensively and a bow hunter must possess extensive knowledge of deer behaviour and the terrain in which the species is found. The bow's limited range necessitates slow and careful stalking of the animal making hunting with a bow most challenging.

Four areas in Ontario presently have a two week bow season preceding the rifle season for deer. No special licensing is required and no stipulations have been put on the specifications of the archery equipment used. Although the details are as yet indefinite, the season would be of four weeks duration centering around the month of November. Lake Erie District is comprised of the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Middlesex and Lambton Counties, and the Counties of the Lake Erie shoreline.

NEW ANGLING LICENCE FOR CANADIAN RESIDENTS

Canadians residing in other provinces or territories may now fish in Ontario at greatly reduced rates. All Canadians, 17 years of age or older, residing in any part of Canada other than Ontario, are now required to purchase an angling licence if they wish to fish in Ontario. This angling licence will be different from the usual non-resident seasonal angling licence mainly purchased by United States residents, in that it will cost only \$3.00 as compared to the \$8.50 fee charged other non-residents.

"In past years a reciprocal agreement between Ontario and the western provinces permitted residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia to angle in Ontario on the same basis as residents - either free or by purchasing an Ontario resident angling licence," said Mr. Bernier. "In the same way, Ontario residents were offered the privilege of resident status in each of these western provinces," he added.

It was the intention of Ontario to extend this privilege to all residents of Canada, however, in view of the cancellation of the Ontario angling licence, this extension is only reasonable by the creation of a special licence for Canadian residents.

Although the provinces north and east of Ontario (Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and the Territories) did not have a reciprocal arrangement with Ontario, it is being offered to them to enable all Canadians to angle in Ontario at a greatly reduced rate, with the hope that a uniform licencing system for all residents of Canada may be forthcoming.

The licences are available at all ministry of natural resources offices and at licence issuers along the Manitoba and Quebec boundaries.

RESOURCES STAFF WERE NATURE HIKE LEADERS

John Griffiths, zone forester for the Ontario ministry of natural resources Maple district, led a forestry hike through the Bruce's Mill conservation area recently. Bruce's Mill is located on the Gormley-Stouffville road, two miles east of Don Mills Road and is made available for educational programs such as this by the Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Authority.

Topics covered included the different tree species, the way their growth is affected by factors such as light and shade, soil types and water supply, and good forest management.

A stream study hike was led by Allan Wainio, Maple district biologist, who dealt with the areas of water management, and the importance of water to wildlife populations, as well as aquatic life in streams, and how water quality affects the different forms of life.

MIDHURST OPENED SATURDAYS DURING BUYING PEAK IN MAY

Midhurst forest tree nursery (near Barrie), extended its normal week to Saturdays last month. More than 150 extra staff were hired to take care of the heavy work load. This was caused by an increase in orders from city-based persons who planted a large portion of the 10,000,000 seedling crop on their rural properties.

Many buyers preferred the Saturday opening as it enabled them to get their trees freshly packed and at the same time enjoy a brief tour of nursery operations.

NATURE TRAILERS

Environmental forestry

.....A timber producing forest may also be a game habitat, a consumer of carbon dioxide and producer of oxygen, a place where there is access to recreational sites, a protection for sources of water, a guardian against erosion and an aesthetically pleasing area. It may also provide employment opportunities for the non-urban unskilled labourer, as well as seasonal employment for Indians and university students.

Our real problem is to recognize that environment includes all areas, urban and rural, and that they are unavoidably interconnected. For example, for the majority of the public the use of timber products to provide a decent home does more to improve their environment than does large park and wilderness areas which they may never have an opportunity to visit.....

from - Forest Production Policy Options for Ontario,
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Division
of Forests.



Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

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Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

OVER TWO THOUSAND JUNIOR FOREST RANGERS
BEGIN EIGHT-WEEK WORK STINT END OF JUNE

More than 2,000 Ontario youths will work as junior forest rangers from June 29th to August 23rd out of 78 supervised camps throughout the province but mainly in the northern districts.

The boys, who must be 17 years of age by the end of their work session August 23rd, will be paid \$5.00 a day and receive free room and board for performing a number of outdoor tasks for the ministry of natural resources. They will also be given talks and conducted tours to explain various activities of the ministry.

The junior forest ranger program began under the Ontario department of lands and forests in 1944 with a total of 21 boys attending camps in North Bay and Parry Sound Districts.

Junior Forest Ranger Camps - 1972

Total Complement: 2,034

Total Camps: 78

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	COMPLEMENT OF JUNIOR RANGERS
Chapleau (160)	Five Mile Lake Prov. Park	24
	Ivanhoe Prov. Park	24
	Racine Lake (12 Ont. - 12 Que.)	24
	Shoals Park	24
	Wakami Lake Prov. Park	24
	Wrong Lake	40
Cochrane (96)	Greenwater Prov. Park	30
	Kettle Lakes Prov. Park	24
	Lipsett Lake	30
	Tidewater Prov. Park	12
Fort Frances (72)	Dawson Trail	36
	Lake-of-the-Woods Prov. Park	36
Geraldton (120)	Blacksand Prov. Park	22
	Neys Prov. Park	24
	Rainbow Falls Prov. Park	24
	Ramsay Lake	32
	Wild Goose	18

(more)

Junior Rangers' Summer



Making a Path



Raking Beaches



Assembling Picnic Tables



Learning About The Land



Brushing Out Campsites



An Overnight Canoe Trip

Junior Forest Ranger Camps - 1972 (continued)

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	COMPLEMENT OF JUNIOR RANGERS
Kapuskasing (112)	McCowan	50
	Nagagamisis Park	12
	Rogers Road	35
	Shannon	15
Kemptville (24)	Larose	12
	Lanark	12
Kenora (114)	Aaron Prov. Park	24
	Gelley Lake	24
	Gordon Lake	24
	Roughrock Lake	24
	Stevens Bay Prov. Park	18
Lake Huron (24)	Cyprus Lake Prov. Park	24
Lake Simcoe (24)	Methodist Point	24
North Bay (120)	Briggs Township	36
	McConnell Lake	24
	Samuel De Champlain Prov. Park	24
	Whitney Lake	36
Parry Sound (144)	Ballantyne	24
	Boulter	24
	Grundy Prov. Park	24
	Killbear Prov. Park	24
	Oakley Township	24
	Restoule Prov. Park	24
Pembroke (72)	Achray	24
	Kiosk	24
	Whitefish	24
Sault Ste. Marie (144)	Christman Lake	24
	Haughton Township	24
	McCreights Dam	24
	Portelance	36
	Ranger Lake	36
Sioux Lookout (88)	Cedarbough Lake	54
	Sandbar Lake Prov. Park	34
Sudbury (216)	Chutes Prov. Park	24
	Dividing Lake	24
	Fairbanks Prov. Park	24
	Killarney	24
	Half Way Lake	24
	Lamotte Lake	24
	Marne Lake	24
	Pleasant Lake	24
	Windy Lake Prov. Park	24

(more)

Junior Forest Ranger Camps - 1972 (continued)

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	COMPLEMENT OF JUNIOR RANGERS
Swastika (144)	Clear Lake	24
	Englehart Management Unit	24
	Esker Lakes Prov. Park	24
	Grey Lake	24
	Hill's Lake	24
	Kap-Kig-Iwan Prov. Park	24
Thunder Bay (192)	Armstrong	24
	Madeline	36
	Marks Lake	24
	Shebandowan - Indian	24
	Sibley Prov. Park	36
	Trapper Lake	24
	Upsala	24
Tweed (48)	Cashel Lake	48
White River (120)	Crocker Lake	24
	Hobon Lake	24
	Mijin Lake	24
	Obatanga Prov. Park	24
	White Lake Prov. Park	24
Total		2,034



A Clean SWEEP For Litter

Trying out one of the 45,000 garbage bags donated to Project SWEEP by Union Carbide are left to right: Dave Robb, SWEEP; Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister of Natural Resources; Lynda Snider, SWEEP and Gordon W. Patterson, Vice-President of Union Carbide Canada Ltd.

NEW AUTHORITY FOR NORTH BAY-MATTAWA

Conservationists in the watersheds from North Bay to Mattawa welcome the recommendation to form a new conservation authority in their area.

The new authority, to be known as the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority, once established will be the 38th in Ontario.

Representatives of nine organized municipalities voted in favor of the resolution calling for formation of the conservation authority at a meeting convened in Corbeil by the minister of the environment on February 16.

The area of the authority covers the watersheds of the Mattawa River, Trout Lake and all streams draining into Lake Nipissing between the Duchesney River and the south boundary of the La Vase River.

The authority area will be some 45 miles in length from east to west and averages 25 miles in width. Municipalities in the authority include North Bay, Mattawa, Bonfield and six organized townships. More than half the area consists of unorganized townships.

SONIC STUDIES TO STOP FISH

To find a sound wave that will irritate the swim bladders of fish so they will stay clear of generating station intakes, is the hope of W.J. Christie, ministry of natural resources research scientist at Glenora Fisheries Station, who is working on this project with the Ontario Hydro.

"If successful," Christie says, "sound waves could also be used by the ministry to repel alewives from park beaches and therefore prevent an unsightly buildup of dead fish and a costly cleanup."

These experiments could lead to a method of fish census by the use of sound since various sizes of swim bladders reflect sound differently.

NATURE TRAILERS

A feel for the land.....

How can we foster deep respect and loving understanding for the open land around us - we have degraded so much of our land. Before the loss increases, it is important that we instill in everyone an abiding respect for the land and the many forms of life that exist upon it.

We can talk about and read about the wonders of nature, but there is a feel for the outdoors that comes only from personal experience or from personal contact with someone who has that mystical ability to instill in people a simple awe for the outdoors.

We should cultivate an understanding of what it means to walk along a forest trail and listen to wind or chickadee or squirrel and become conscious that we are one with Nature and an integral part of a living environment. This is a personal revelation and must well up from within one's own being. Such insight cannot be forced; it must be nurtured.

Perhaps it is time that our natural science courses incorporated a philosophical approach and begin to extoll the simple beauties of the natural environment.

An enthusiasm for the land and its life forms must be genuine and needs to be based on more than fact. True, facts are necessary, but man is a "feeling" being as well as a "knowing" being. That is, both the rational and irrational aspects of man's nature must be considered when attempting to instill a feel for the land - A blending of the poet and scientist.

Guest editorial in Ontario Fish and Wildlife
Review, Fall-Winter, 1971, by A.A. Wainio,
Maple District biologist.

Correction: Re - New Campsite Registration (Newsletter No. 10).

2nd paragraph, last sentence should read - If his first choice is unsuitable he must return to the office and change the registration before occupying an alternate site.

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

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Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.



ONTARIO

Ministry
of Natural
Resources

"SAFETY BITS AND PIECES"

INFORMATION SERVICES BRANCH ACCIDENT CONFIPO_SECTION



WHICH WAY SUMMER

This summer you can make your visit to a Provincial Park a memorable experience, or just an unpleasant holiday for yourself and others around you. A quality environment adds to your pleasure but parks staff need your help to maintain a high standard. A little thought and a little action can accomplish much.

Place all your garbage and litter in the receptacles provided. Be sure to wrap all moist garbage and any other waste which may be smelly or an attraction to insects. The contents of these containers are removed daily to an approved disposal site.

Keep food undercover. It is best to keep perishable foods cold, preferably by refrigeration, if they have to be kept for a period of time.

Dogs must be leashed at all times and kept away from beach areas. Don't allow your dog to soil camping, picnic or other general use areas. Treat the park as you would your own home and garden.

Beach telephone communications, life saving equipment, portage and trail signs are installed for your safety and convenience. Removal or destructive action with any of this equipment or with any of these installations can result in loss of life or serious injury to other visitors.

For your own safety, be extra careful with portable heating units. Check your propane unit frequently for possible leaks. Portable electric or catalytic heaters should be placed where there is no possibility that bedding, clothing or other flammable materials could be accidentally dropped on them. Never attempt to refill a gasoline lantern if it has just burned out. Allow it to cool first.

Enjoy your campfire but minimize the fire danger risk. Keep your fire small and keep it under the grate. The heat from a large fire built on top of the grate will destroy it and may destroy the tree cover. Be sure your fire has burned well down before retiring for the night.

Children are attracted to axes. Stow yours in your car or other safe place when not in use. Hatchets and short handled axes have caused many injuries to the feet and legs. Use an axe with a handle at least twenty-four inches long.

Show consideration for others. Keep your radios and your campfire party at a low volume if the hour is late.

Enjoy your summer. Let others enjoy it too.

July 1972

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July 1972

NATURAL RESOURCES MINISTER
OPENS NEW CONSERVATION AREA

The Milne conservation area, of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, was officially opened recently by natural resources minister Leo Bernier. This brings to 15 the number of such areas now operated for public recreation in the Metro region by the Authority.

The Milne area is located near the Village of Markham just southwest of the junction of Highways 7 and 48. It includes a man-made reservoir which provides one of the few large swimming areas in the region, as well as a unique marsh and swamp area which will offer excellent opportunities for nature study.

The Authority feels the area has the potential to serve large numbers of people in the eastern Metro Toronto sector by providing recreation and conservation education facilities without losing its natural character.

Milne contains approximately 295 acres, including a 60-acre reservoir ranging up to 13 feet deep, with an average depth of 5.5 feet. Recreational activities which visitors to the Milne area can enjoy include swimming, picnicking, hiking, nature study, canoeing and other summer pastimes.

Total development of the area will take place in four phases over a 10-year period. The first phase which is now in progress includes operational buildings, fencing and planting, development of the beach and its facilities, and parking for about 300 cars - half the total parking spaces to be supplied.

Cost of the entire project will be approximately \$1.5 million and is being financed by the MTRCA through a levy on the 16 member municipalities which constitute the conservation authority, as well as a grant for 50 per cent of the cost from the provincial government.

Twenty-five acres of land in the northeast corner of the Milne area have been leased to Markham for development as a town park.

MORE SURFACE EXPLORATION AS RESULT OF AID TO MINES

Fifty-three of the ninety-six contracts negotiated under the Ontario government's Mineral Exploration Assistance Program are currently in force representing \$1,867,420 in surface exploration work.

Since its inception on September 1, 1971, 24 of the projects have received reimbursements totalling \$134,407.75, natural resources minister Leo Bernier announced recently.

The Cobalt-Gowganda region accounts for approximately one-third of the total investment. Thirty-four contracts have been negotiated in this region alone.

Other regions included in the program are Kirkland Lake, Red Lake and Geraldton-Beardmore.

The eligible portions of the last two regions have been nearly tripled in size since the program was inaugurated.

Some programs have been completed and the technical reports submitted giving detailed geological and geophysical data on various sites. These reports are available to the public and will serve as a useful reference for many years.

In other programs, some of which began last fall and others more recently negotiated, continued exploration is being carried out and diamond-drilling operations are being started.

It appears that at least one project may have been successful in discovering ore of economic significance. Upper Canada Mines Ltd., has found high-grade gold ore on its Tegrem property in Kirkland Lake and has declined to apply for reimbursement as the new ore is already being mined.

The Mineral Exploration Assistance Program provides assistance to the extent of one-third of the estimated cost of approved ground exploration programs valued up to \$100,000. Should a mine develop as a result of the program, the government assistance is returned by the developer without interest.

ONTARIO PROSPECTORS GET FREE CLAIM MAPS

Five free claim maps will be issued to each holder of an individual miner's license, eliminating the former charge of 50 cents each, natural resources minister Leo Bernier has announced. The minister explained that this is in accordance with his policy to take all possible steps to assist the individual prospector in uncovering the mineral wealth of the province.

"The incentive, although not great, might at least provide the prospector with some stimulus in choosing the area of his activity," Mr. Bernier pointed out. In a normal year there are approximately 5,000 miner's licenses issued throughout the province.

The new policy of issuing free maps will be effective immediately and will apply to any present holder of a valid license as well as to those who acquire them in the future.

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Maple District Report

STUDENTS STUDY HUMBER FISHERY

Five students, supervised by personnel from the ministry of natural resources Maple District, are carrying out an intensive fish survey at 140 sites throughout the Humber River watershed.

The students are seining for fish, collecting aquatic insects, recording water temperatures, observing plant life, and describing each site in detail.

This survey will enable biologists to compare the state of the present fish population with the previous study of the Humber made in 1959. Some fish species, such as trout, are excellent indicators of the quality of the water and this summer's results should indicate whether or not sections of the river are showing any improvement.

The survey will also indicate where trout exist and whether or not there is sufficient good aquatic habitat to support a trout fishery for the many ardent anglers in Metropolitan Toronto and adjacent area who do not always want to travel too far afield.

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Hon. Leo Bernier,
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Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416) 965-2756.

SEASONS FOR SQUIRRELS AND RABBITS

Open seasons (1972) for grey (black) and fox squirrels and rabbits, including cottontail rabbits, varying hare and European hare, has been announced by Hon. Leo Bernier, minister of natural resources.

Squirrels

In the counties of Brant, Dufferin, Haldimand, Halton, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington and Wentworth; the Regional Municipality of Niagara; and the townships of Hay, Stephen and Usborne in the county of Huron the season will be September 30, 1972 to December 16, 1972. October 25, 1972 to November 11, 1972 will be the season in the counties of Kent and Lambton and the county of Essex except the township of Pelee. In Middlesex and Elgin Counties the season will be October 11, 1972 to November 4, 1972. Dates for Pelee Township in Essex County will be from October 28, 1972 to November 25, 1972. In the rest of Ontario, Squirrel seasons will be from September 23, 1972 to December 16, 1972.

Squirrel hunting has the potential to provide many hours of quality recreation in Ontario, but few people in the Province are devoted pursuers of this worthy game animal. In many parts of the Eastern United States squirrels rank second only to cottontail rabbits in importance as game animals. The ability of a squirrel to detect a human from a distance and pull a disappearing act by entering a hole in a tree, by flattening itself against tree limbs or simply by scurrying to the opposite side of the tree trunk, makes it a difficult quarry and a challenge to hunt.

Rabbits (1972-73) ...cottontail rabbits, varying hare,
European hare.....

The Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Victoria; in the parts of the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox & Addington and Peterborough which lie north of Highway #7; the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. Saturday, September 23, 1972 to Saturday March 31, 1973.

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The Counties of Brant, Dufferin, Elgin, Haldimand, Halton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington and Wentworth; the Townships of Hay, Stephen and Usborne in Huron County. Wednesday, October 11, 1972 to Wednesday, February 28, 1973.

The Regional Municipality of York except the Township of Georgina; the County of Peel; the Townships of East Whitby, Pickering, Scott, Uxbridge and Whitby in the County of Ontario; the Townships of Adjala, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury in the county of Simcoe. Wednesday, October 18, 1972 to Wednesday, February 28, 1973.

The Township of Pelee in the County of Essex. Saturday, December 16, 1972 to Wednesday, February 28, 1973.

The County of Essex except the Township of Pelee; the Regional Municipality of Niagara; the Counties of Kent and Lambton. Wednesday, October 25, 1972 to Wednesday, February 28, 1973.

The Counties of Northumberland and Prince Edward; the parts of the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox & Addington and Peterborough lying south of Highway #7; Durham County; the Counties of Bruce and Grey; the County of Huron except the Townships of Hay, Stephen and Usborne; the County of Simcoe except the Townships of Adjala, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury; the Townships of Brock, Mara, Rama, Reach and Thorah in the County of Ontario; the Township of Georgina in the Regional Municipality of York. Saturday, September 23, 1972 to Wednesday, February 28, 1973.

All other parts of Ontario. Friday, September 1, 1972 to Tuesday, June 15, 1973.

Bag Limits: Limit on cottontail - 6 per day.
Limit on European hare - 6 per day.

Hunters should obtain a copy of the 1971 Hunting Summary of the Regulations and seasons since there are some new changes in areas and dates respecting rabbits.

Rabbit hunting is enjoyed by many people in Ontario every year. These

(more)

animals offer sportsmen an opportunity to combine a refreshing day in the field with a tasty meal of rabbit or hare when the day is done. Cottontail rabbits are found throughout Southern Ontario and European hares are more plentiful in the southwestern part of the Province. The varying hare or snowshoe is Ontario's rabbit of the north.

FIVE RESOURCES RESEARCH STAFF ARE 'PIONEERS' ON ISLAND IN JAMES BAY

While many residents of Ontario are spending their vacations beside the placid, pleasantly warm waters of a Southern Ontario lake, three young women and two men from the ministry of natural resources research branch are undertaking a project which makes them pioneers in the forestry field.

They are roughing it on a remote James Bay island, recording data on how its vegetation has been affected by various factors in the environment.

Earlier this month Carol Moore, a 1972 forestry graduate from the University of Toronto, assisted by forestry technicians Ann Sharp, Marilyn Ridout, Barry Mackey and botany student John Riley, left their Maple research station, on the northwestern fringe of Metropolitan Toronto, to record effects of the Northern Ontario environment on the vegetation of Ship Sands Island, 10 rugged canoe-miles from Moosonee. Camp is set up on the mainland, across from the island, at the mouth of the Moose River.

The research crew was sent by the natural resources ministry which is cooperating with the federal government on a vegetation study in the James Bay Lowlands. Some scientists fear that various forms of development, at present under study, could alter the fine ecological balance established over centuries with little disturbance by man. Any change in environmental conditions would be quickly reflected in vegetation changes.

LESS QUAIL MAY RESULT FROM CLEARED FARMLAND

Wildlife management experts in the ministry of natural resources predict a serious threat to the bob-white quail found on farmlands in Southwestern Ontario if the land continues to be ploughed exclusively for agricultural profit.

The cost of farm machinery, and the size of modern equipment, leads farmers to clear larger tracts of land in order to realize a profit. When crops promise good market prices field enlargement is especially efficient.

For instance, the price of fodder corn has risen approximately \$2.00 per ton over the last decade. Such a price increase results in land clearance fatal for the quail's habitat. Studies of the bob-white quail prove there is a direct relationship between the loss of hedgerow growth and the downward trend of the quail population.

Clearing the land is profitable even when market prices for agricultural products are not rising. Since 1967 the provincial government has subsidized field enlargement in Southwestern Ontario. Grants to farmers have risen \$50,000 in value to a total of \$407,000 in 1971-72.

Land clearance is most widespread in Kent and Essex, the counties recording the lowest quail population. The best bob-white quail range, located at the junction of Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin and Kent Counties, is just beginning to show signs of a similar phenomenon. But this range and other leading ones may yet be preserved if farmers can be convinced to protect the quail and its natural habitat. By helping to control insects and weed seeds the quail can be a valuable asset to the farmer.

To thrive the quail needs brushy cover, grass and woodland areas situated near corn and other grain fields. Thickets and hedgerows bordering fences, woodlots and roadsides provide nesting and escape cover, while the adjacent farmland offers abundant food.

If farmers continue to plough under this valuable quail territory, wildlife

(more)

conservationists will have to resort to management of public lands to save the quail's habitat. The wildlife management experts are already considering alternatives. They suggest that selective growth of wildlife vegetation along hydro rights-of-way, country road crossings and bridges might help compensate for the loss and continue to support the quail. Property around abandoned country schoolhouses could also be developed to provide excellent winter sanctuaries.

NEW CONSERVATION PLAN FOR RURAL LANDOWNERS

A new planning program designed to provide a comprehensive conservation plan for rural landowners is being sponsored by the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

Under the program a complete plan will be laid out for the landowners to follow including location and size of ponds, areas to be reforested, and planting of shrubs and food sources for wildlife. This plan may then be implemented by a landowner over a suitable period of time.

In the area of reforestation assistance, the Authority provides the necessary men and equipment to plant trees which can be purchased from the Ontario ministry of natural resources or private nurseries. The planting is done at nominal cost to the landowner, and if he plants the trees himself, the landowner may apply for a subsidy from the Authority.

The Authority also offers a program of tree replacement to landowners with at least 10 acres of property. This is designed to replace trees such as elms and maples lost through disease or other causes. Trees about five feet in height are supplied and planted for a nominal cost.

The Authority has also developed a program for streambank erosion control under which it offers assistance to private landowners. This includes designing improvements, supplying men and material to carry out improvements, and maintaining the work for one year.

Natural Resources will supply forestry specialists who advise on management of woodlots and selection of tree species for reforestation. Agriculture and Food assists with soil conservation problems, farm planning and farm ponds.

The conservation authority co-operates with these government agencies in promoting its soil conservation and reforestation program among landowners in the watershed area it serves.

HOW TO CONTROL AQUATIC WEEDS



If your arms ache after every paddle thrust and you curse the green slime that winds around the blade after every dip, better heed the advice offered by the ministry of natural resources Tweed District staff.

They claim the simplest way to get rid of that summer resort nuisance, aquatic vegetation, in a limited area like a boat channel, is to cover the lake bottom with black plastic. This cuts off sunlight and inhibits growth.

Removal by mechanical means is another effective method. This requires some 'elbow grease' when cutting with sickle, scythe or chain and cable drags, but it is effective. Throw all cut vegetation on to the shore. It makes excellent compost and mulch for cottage gardens.

Chemical control is more complicated. Before undertaking the work you must apply for permission to the Ontario ministry of the environment. The address is Pesticides Control Service, 10th Floor, 1 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto. Applications can be refused when environmental damage or danger to fish, wildlife and humans is suspected.



Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

newsletter

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July, 1972

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

Parry Sound District Report

ONTARIO POLLUTERS PAYUP FOR LITTERING LANDSCAPE

An empty wine bottle left at an ice-fishing hole, and a lake used as a dumping ground for cottage site refuse, were but two of a number of littering convictions brought against persons in the Parry Sound-Muskoka region of Ontario by the ministry of natural resources.

This tougher line of attack is being taken by the ministry to combat visual pollution on public lands and waters. Publicity, and threats of legal action in the past have not stopped fouling of the landscape, so where the necessary evidence can be secured, persons found littering are being charged as offenders under the Public Lands Act.

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Kenora District Report

NATURE PROGRAMS AT RUSHING RIVER PARK

This is the second year for the interpretive program at Rushing River Provincial Park, Kenora District, which aims to acquaint visitors with the natural history of the area as well as the human history of the park itself. The new park naturalist, Maureen Lynes, will be conducting regular nature walks as well as showing nature and historical films at both Rushing River and Sioux Narrows Provincial Parks.

The park museum, begun last year by Peter Hall, has many new additions which give visitors a close look at the insects, fish, fungi, and plant life indigenous to the park. It will be complimented by a rock and mineral collection, sample woodcuts, and displays of archeological artifacts, as well as tools and curios which are evidence of the involvement of trappers and lumbermen in the area.

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Geraldton District Report

SAND AND SCENERY IN
NORTHERN ONT. PARKS

Anyone vacationing in Northwestern Ontario this summer should visit provincial parks in Geraldton District. Here is a brief description of its parks and what they have to offer the visitor and camper.

NEYS PROVINCIAL PARK on Highway 17, west of Marathon, provides the opportunity to camp beside Lake Superior surrounded by the rugged beauty of the northshore country.

Nature trails allow the park visitor to become familiar with some of the plants and animals found in the northern forest.

Facilities include treated drinking water, electrical trailer hookups on 30 sites, a shower house-comfort station-laundromat complex and well spaced campsites, both wooded and open.

RAINBOW FALLS PROVINCIAL PARK is located just east of Rossport. As its name implies it is noted for its waterfalls. The Selim River plunges in a series of falls, cascades and pools toward Lake Superior. Two bridges, which span the rocky river gorge, make excellent scenic shots possible for even the most amateur of photographers. A comfort station, treated drinking water and secluded campsites ensure an enjoyable and rewarding stay.

BLACKSAND PROVINCIAL PARK on Highway 11, 40 miles north of Nipigon, the only park on Lake Nipigon, is steeped in the history and Indian folklore of the area. An archaeological study crew is currently in the park uncovering its past history. Crew activities are open to the public and park visitors are encouraged to watch and ask about the work. The park also provides nature trails, lookouts, treated drinking water, a beach with blacksand and wooded campsites.

MACLEOD PROVINCIAL PARK on Highway 11, near Geraldton, is surrounded by the waters of Kenogamisis Lake and is ideal for a family campout. Visitors can boat on the lake, fish both from shore or boat, take a nature trail, or

(more)

visit some of the old gold mines in the area. Rockhounds can spend hours in nearby gravel pits picking up pieces of jasper and Hudson Bay agate.

The town of Geraldton is only six miles away and has all the services required for campers.

KLOTZ LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK on Highway 11, 30 miles east of Longlac, is small but has an appeal all its own. Fishermen and boaters can use the park as a base for activities on the lake. Treated drinking water, abundant firewood and lots of fresh air are waiting for this season's campers.

Pembroke District Report

NEW WALKING TRAILS IN ALGONQUIN PARK

Visitors and campers in Algonquin Provincial Park will be able to try out two new walking trails which opened this season.

SUNDAY CREEK TRAIL starts at a parking area at Mi. 28.5 and forms a loop about a mile long. A large part is on a planked walk that goes over the big bog that has been inaccessible. Now, instead of getting "bogged down" walkers can look down on the bog, which is the safest way.

Sunday Creek is named from Sunday Lake, a mile northwest of the trail, and flows south to join the Madawaska River as it enters Rock Lake at the campground. In the early days of wolf research the Sunday Creek wolves achieved fame both from their contribution to science and their help in the first successful public wolf howl in 1964. The bog itself has given two additions to the Park's wildlife, the Spotted Turtle and the Least Bittern.

BEAVER POND TRAIL at Mi. 30 is sprinkled with thousands of glacial boulders that makes walking rough. It is crooked, often steep, and uses stepping stones for bridging creeks. It also has "the world's smallest and largest beaver ponds," an active beaver colony, a magnificent stand of red pine, two lookouts, and

practically everything that makes a naturalist happy. It is 1-1/2 miles long and the Park's interpretive staff think it is one of the best walking trails in that part of the Province.

Parry Sound District Report

CANOE ROUTE ON THE
HISTORIC MAGNETAWAN



The Magnetawan River, rising in the foothills of the Algonquin Park highland and flowing west 100 river miles to Georgian Bay, cuts Parry Sound District fairly in two across its middle, so it figures prominently in the transportation history of the region. A crude slate bludgeon found on its banks suggests that the river may have carried travellers several thousand years ago, and in historic times Ojibways, whose descendents occupy a reserve straddling its lower reaches, used it in seasonal migrations to hunting, fishing and maple sugaring grounds.

Government exploration parties probing the region's resources, and the land surveyors who followed, took advantage of it as a base of operations. Homesteaders

(more)

marched north up the newly chopped Nipissing colonization road in the late 1860's and 1870's to clear farms along the Magnetawan's mid-upper reaches and soon paddle-wheeled steamboats (incredibly large craft considering the serpentine nature of the river above Cecebe Lake) were plying the section between Burks Falls and Ahmic Harbour to serve them.

Lumbermen found several faults with the Magnetawan. At first, it flowed in the wrong direction, away from the St. Lawrence River centred markets and, when the building of the U.S. Midwest did create a demand for the region's pine, prevailing westerly winds tended to stall log drives for days on end on the lakes and long stretches of slack water that periodically interrupt its flow toward the Bay at Byng Inlet. Then there were the frequent rapids in which logs jammed in huge masses if not handled just right. Sometimes the nerviest man in the gang had to be lowered by rope down the canyon wall of the notorious Canal Rapids to "pick" a log jam free. The Thirty Dollar Rapids, known to canoe-trippers for its two mile portage, reputedly was so named after an entire drive of logs stuck in its jagged throat for a whole month and thus cost the company a month's pay for each member of the gang. And even after the logs reached Georgian Bay level at the foot of Deadman Rapids, they were liable to be met by a wind tide of water flowing up the narrow reaches of Byng Inlet.

The rapids that bedevilled the river drivers are a plus for the canoe-trippers who constitute the bulk of today's traffic on the Magnetawan's remoter parts. They bar power boats and cottages from much of the river below Ahmic Lake, and provide a challenge for white water buffs. Head winds and slack reaches may still be cursed by down bound paddlers, but on the other hand they work to the advantage of the round-tripper who likes to end his voyage where it started.

The Magnetawan is one of Parry Sound District's most popular canoe routes because of its ready accessibility and the variety of experiences it offers. Canoeists can put in at any of a number of places for one or two day trips, or spend a week doing the whole thing. The lower, wilder half offers interesting side trips through

(more)

quiet lakes. The headwaters east of Highway #11 offer some brook trout fishing. From the Burks Falls vicinity westward, bass, pike and pickerel are the most commonly caught game fish.

NATURE TRAILERS

"I thought it was some kind of duck".....

A youth shot a loon while camping in central Parry Sound District. His excuse, "I thought it was some kind of duck," didn't go over too well with the conservation officer who found it simmering in a cooking pot. The shooter was charged with killing a protected bird, and hunting without a licence.

Loons are on the endangered species list. If and when they go, they will be more sadly missed than just about any other Ontario bird you could name. No one who knows that, would intentionally kill one. But some people have not so much as learned to recognize a loon when they see it. Where education fails, legislation has to take over.

- - - -

An early interest.....

"Following an ant or gazing at rocks may seem rather childish to some people. It should not be so. It is my opinion such practices might well pass from the first enthusiasm into a deep and lasting interest."

Jack Davis in Peterborough Examiner, June 30, 1972.

* * *

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

newsletter

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July, 1972

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

MINISTRY HITS NORTH
WITH RADIO AND T.V.

Ministry of natural resources staff may never make a professional career of broadcasting but some are becoming more or less professional 'amateurs' over local radio and television stations.

Last winter Sudbury District personnel produced four programs for "A Place To Stand" on CKNC-TV, while the northern affairs branch produced two programs for the series.

Parry Sound District is an old hand in resources programming at the local level. Two years ago it produced a series for CKVR-TV, Barrie and currently provides daily forest fire hazard information to the same channel.

John Macfie, the District's senior conservation officer, was featured in a half-hour documentary over CKVR last spring. The District is also working with CKCO Kitchener's outlet covering the Georgian Bay area.

A television committee, which includes representatives of all ministry branches in Thunder Bay District, has produced a number of half-hour programs over the past 18 months for local Cable TV.

In Toronto, the CBC has replaced its daily forest fire program on its northern network with occasional interviews with natural resources ministry employees, and a radio broadcast line from the CBC to the ministry's Fire Control for use in emergency situations.

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Radio and television are most cooperative in providing free time during periods of fire activity. For instance, in late May there were several spots offered on radio and television as a public service.

"Ontario Outdoors", brief, taped anecdotes, activities, and interviews from the ministry, has been distributed for more than a year to radio stations throughout the Province.

Shortly after their establishment in 1970 the northern affairs offices in Northwestern Ontario detected the need for certain specific government programs to be brought to the attention of local citizens. This launched "Information Ontario".

Now a regular feature in many Northwestern Ontario communities, "Information Ontario" is a blanket program bringing activities and services of all government agencies, both provincial and federal, to the attention of the community by way of Cable TV, radio and newspapers.

The programs in Thunder Bay consist of a half hour weekly show on Channel 7, Cable TV, which reaches 30,000 subscribers. Some programs are taped and sent to Atikokan, Dryden, and Geraldton where Cable TV playback is available, while many originate locally.

Atikokan produces its own television programs and northern affairs officer Joe Kaliska takes care of that as well as a newspaper column. Don Myles, in Kenora, looks after his weekly radio program, while in Fort Frances, Fred Whitehead runs

(more)

"Information Ontario" in the local paper. Warren Zub, in Geraldton, is also making use of the local papers whenever possible.

Tweed District Report

MANY THINGS TO CONSIDER
IN COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT

The demand for lakeshore property in Southern Ontario on which to establish cottages has been so great in Tweed District that most sub-dividable Crown Land along lakeshores has already been disposed of and developed.

As past practices of disposing of most shorelines in Tweed District for cottaging have resulted in water quality problems, the ministry of natural resources is forced to review its lakeshore development very closely. Ramifications extend far beyond the cottage lot boundary, and the damage can be permanent.

Tweed District's natural resources staff is of the opinion that because of the great public demand, and the previous lack of knowledge which is now becoming available, too many cottage lots have been sold on most of the District lakes. As a result, the leasing of cottage lots has been curtailed and, at this time, it appears unlikely that the District can subdivide any more lakefront land in the future.

Lindsay District Report

PESTICIDES POISON
PRESQU'ILE BIRDS

The ministry of natural resources Lindsay District staff and the Canadian wildlife service are collecting data, from several points on the Great Lakes, on pesticide residues found in the eggs of fish-eating birds in the vicinity of Presqu'ile Provincial Park, south of Brighton.

Gulls, terns, and other young birds have been hatched with deformities due to pesticide poisoning.

Kenora District Report

LAKE OF THE WOODS CLEANUP IS
CONTINUED BY SWEEP STUDENTS

This summer a number of SWEEP students (Students Working in an Environmental Enhancement Program) are continuing their project begun last year; a clean-up of Lake of the Woods Crown lands and islands. Twenty tons of refuse was picked up in two months of work when the area covered extended from Kenora to the Aulneau Peninsula.

This year work is being carried out in the areas of Shoal Lake, Clearwater Bay and Echo Bay. Other areas to be cleaned up are Monument Bay and Whitefish Bay along with the Winnipeg River system up to Sand Lake.

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Checks of all sites cleaned last summer has yielded little or no litter. The public is doing its part in keeping Lake of the Woods a litter free area.

SWEEP SURVEYS COTTAGERS

Several SWEEP students, employed by the ministry of natural resources, are presently carrying out a survey of cottagers in selected areas in Northwestern Ontario. In Kenora District the students will be concentrating on Lake of the Woods, Eagle Lake and the Winnipeg River from Kenora to Sand Lake.

The main purpose of this study is to try and assess the economic impact of cottaging on the local economy. The survey also attempts to find out what recreational activities people prefer to engage in while at the cottage, methods of garbage disposal, and the location of areas that people wish to see protected.

The information obtained from this and other surveys will assist the ministry in preparing plans for the management of Crown land. All information remains confidential and the co-operation of anyone asked to participate in such a survey would be greatly appreciated.

NATURE TRAILERS

Pity the poor conservation officer.....

If he asks to see your license, he's insulting and distrustful.

If he takes your word for having one, he's lax and corrupt.

If he arrests a violator, he's showing how tough he can be.

If he gives the culprit another chance, he's just plain timid and showing favoritism.

If he labors day and night to enforce the law, he's a tyrant.

If he relaxes at all, he's a shirker and good-for-nothing crook.

If he talks game and fish conservation, he's fanatical.

If he keeps quiet, he's dumb or stupid.

If he accepts suggestion or advice, he lacks initiative.

If he works out problems for himself, he's a know-it-all.

If he acts like a gentleman, he's soft and too easy-going.

If he acts firm, he's an arrogant rascal.

ONTARIO
Ministry
Natural
Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. O. Macpherson
Deputy Minister.

newsletter

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

FISH AND WILDLIFE HOLD PLACE AT CNE

The ever-popular educational display of live fish and wildlife has not been affected by the dispersal of governmental exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, August 17 to September 4.

About 50 species of birds, mammals and fish will still be on view in the courtyard of the former government building at the western end of the grounds. It's called the travel and natural resources building now.

The children's poster contest is still there, too, jumping with activity from early in the morning to late in the evening when parents take home the contestants. This year, the subject is 'Environmental Protection' with prizes for three age groups: 6-8, 9-11 and 12-14.

Other exhibits of the Ontario ministry of natural resources include outdoor recreation, conservation authorities, mining, forestry, wood products, furs, provincial parks, and, of course, environmental protection.

Visitors may obtain eyeball-to-eyeball information on a wide range of subjects related to natural resources and the outdoors. Explanatory publications may be obtained or ordered for home delivery.

Outside the natural resources area, the building is occupied mainly by airlines and tourism agencies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LUTHER MARSH

Luther Marsh was created by the Grand River Conservation Authority as part of the water management scheme on the Grand River. It was designed to provide a very limited flood control and a rather significant low-flow augmentation program for the river during the mid-summer months.

The new marsh area created a habitat that proved attractive to many species of wildlife, and it became obvious that the area had tremendous potential for a variety of recreational activities.

For about ten years, when there was relatively little management of the marsh for wildlife, an important waterfowl hunting potential developed, and the birds were exposed to tremendous pressures on the opening day of the hunting season.

During this period, the Authority and the former department of lands and forests held lengthy discussions which culminated in a master management plan being developed and written into a special agreement between the Authority and the department.

An immediate benefit was the stricter control of hunters in the marsh so that the opening day of the season was less of a "circus" as some persons had described it in the past.

A continuing problem is the number of municipal roads that dead-end at the marsh area and allow uncontrolled pedestrian access from these points. An integral part of the development plan is the closing of present roads and the provision of a road system which

(more)

will permit absolute control of access to the area. At the present time, the only transportation within the management area is by water.

The Authority intends to locate the planned road so as to cause as little disturbance as possible to unique ecological systems. It intends to close the road to public use during the spring and early summer to prevent undue disturbance of birds by human beings during the breeding season.

Concern about the road plan has been expressed by a number of naturalists who fear the road may not be controlled sufficiently and that it may open some parts of the area to excessive use. They also fear it may violate unique systems.

Within the area, construction has been terminated for the year, thus eliminating the need for a hasty decision.

The staff of conservation authorities branch are planning discussions in September with naturalists, Authority staff, and other staff within the ministry of natural resources. It is expected that these discussions will result in a clearer definition of management policies for Luther Marsh.

1972 MIGRATORY BIRDS REGULATIONS

Two additional areas have been closed to goose hunting in Ontario according to the 1972 migratory birds regulations released August 1, 1972, by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The two closures are at Wye Marsh in Tay Township, Simcoe County, and Camden Lake in Camden Township, Lennox and Addington County. They were requested to assist the provincial government in development of its goose management plan in southern Ontario.

The hunting of geese is also closed in Wellington and Waterloo Counties, Townships of Normanby, Egremont and Proton in Grey County, East Luther Township in Dufferin County, South Dumfries Township in Brant County, South Walsingham Township in Norfolk County, and part of Mono Township in Dufferin County.

For ducks, the daily bag and possession limits remain at five and ten, respectively. These include limits of one daily and one in possession for canvasbacks, and three daily and six in possession for redhead ducks.

From October 11th onward, hunters may take two more scaup or goldeneye daily and have four more in possession.

The limits on geese are five daily and ten in possession; on Wilson's snipe, 10 and 20; on woodcock, 8 and 16; and on rails, coots and gallinules, 5 and 10.

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When hunting or transporting migratory game birds, a hunter must carry a valid federal migratory game bird hunting permit in addition to any hunting licence required by the province. A territorial hunting permit is required in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The federal permit is sold in post offices for \$2.00. This year, it is printed in ten colours, one for each province, to facilitate the migratory birds survey. As in the past, a hunter need buy only one federal permit which will apply in any province in which he hunts.

Abstracts of the migratory birds regulations will be distributed at post offices, by some provincial wildlife agencies, and by CWS offices. Post offices will display posters of the regulations.

Hunters should check for additional restrictions in provincial regulations.

OPEN SEASONS	Wilson's Snipe Gallinules	Geese	Woodcock
	Ducks, Rails, Coots		
Northern District	Sept. 15 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 16	Sept. 15 to Dec. 16
Central District	Sept. 23 to Dec. 16	Sept. 23 to Dec. 16	Sept. 23 to Dec. 16
Southern District	12:00 noon DST Sept. 30 to Dec. 16	12:00 noon DST Sept. 30 to Dec. 16	Sept. 30 to Dec. 16
Essex County	12:00 noon DST Sept. 30 to Dec. 16	12:00 noon DST Sept. 30 to Dec. 16	Sept. 30 to Dec. 16

MINISTRY WILL HEAR BRIEFS ON KILLARNEY PARK OPTIONS

The ministry of natural resources will hold three meetings in August to hear briefs on the planning options for Killarney primitive park, the 84,990-acre provincial park on the shore of Lake Huron north of Georgian Bay.

Hon. Leo Bernier, Ontario minister of natural resources, asks all interested persons to attend.

The first meeting will be held in Sudbury on August 23 at the President Motor Hotel; the second in Espanola on August 24 at Espanola High School; and the third in Killarney on August 25 at St. Joseph's Separate School. The meetings are called for 8:00 to 11:00 p.m.

Copies of a background report, "Killarney Provincial Park--Options for the Future", may be obtained by applying to the District Forester, 174 Douglas Street West, Sudbury; Chief Ranger, Espanola; Killarney park; and Parks Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Killarney park, established in 1964, has been widely recognized as one of the outstanding landscapes in Ontario.

During a three-year study, begun in 1968, it was judged to be not well suited to intensive development. It was established as a primitive park on June 25, 1971, to provide opportunities for wilderness recreation and scientific and educational studies.

Maple District Report

METRO TORONTO.....
FISHERMAN'S PARADISE ?

Many Metro residents are taking advantage of the warm weather to relax and indulge in man's favourite outdoor sport less than one mile from the heart of the city.

Every day, anglers can be seen boarding the Toronto Island ferries for the ten-minute ride that terminates at either Centre Island or Hanlan's Point. Then they either ride bicycles or walk to their favourite fishing lagoons.

Still fishing seems to be the most popular method, using cornmeal or worms as bait. Cornmeal attracts carp that abound in the lagoons and weigh anywhere from two to twenty pounds.

Although this species of fish is despised by some anglers, try landing a 15-pound carp on a four-pound test line!

Worms attract several species of fish including rock bass, sunfish, perch and catfish (very abundant), all of which make excellent eating and are very numerous. One cannot wet a line in a lagoon without catching a number of panfish.

Casting and fly fishing are popular with the odd smallmouth bass and pike being harvested.

Next time you feel like doing a little fishing, why not try an inexpensive, cool and productive area, with time out for a little swimming and a picnic.

Fish the scenic Toronto Islands!

Pembroke District Report

THOUSANDS LEARN
CANOEING SKILLS

One of the most popular features in Algonquin Provincial Park this summer has been Omer Stringer's demonstrations in the use and handling of a canoe. Sponsored by the Ontario Safety League, Omer has been putting on his demonstrations in a number of Ontario's provincial parks.

Thanks to Omer, thousands of people in the past three summers have acquired the basic knowledge so important for enjoyable and safe canoeing.

In addition, Omer and his assistant have given expert assistance to the park's regular program of conducted canoe trips.

We are happy to say that the art of canoeing is not dead. It is alive and well in the person of Omer Stringer.

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

newsletter

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416) 965-2756.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS
BY LAKE NIPIGON

The ministry of natural resources has launched an archaeological investigation as part of its interpretive program for Elacksand Provincial Park. Three archaeologists are completing work done at Sand Point Trading Post in recent years. They are tracking down new sites and researching literature regarding those who lived near Lake Nipigon many years ago.

Much of the work completed on Lake Nipigon has been done by Lakehead University in Thunder Bay. However, Northwestern Ontario is full of archaeological sites and Lake Nipigon must vie with many other areas for the attention of trained archaeologists.

Objects such as small stones, pieces of flint, fragments of hand-decorated pottery, or small greenish pieces of metal had been removed from a shallow rectangular pit carefully excavated in a search for clues to man's past in the Upper Great Lakes Region.

The stones had been fire-blackened hundreds of years ago in the cooking fires of an Indian encampment on the shores of Lake Nipigon. Many had been used to heat water by being alternately heated and dropped into clay or birchbark containers of water. Carbon dating of the charcoal on them, and careful classification of the various artificats found along with them, would tell the archaeologist much about those who had come here to fish and hunt far in the distant past. In the Lake Nipigon area, the earliest inhabitants arrived some 6,000 years before the fall of the Roman Empire as the land was recovering from the last ice age.

It is unlikely that many bands stayed for long on Lake Nipigon until relatively recent times because of the Nomadic nature of the people and harsh winters. As a result, Lake Nipigon is a kaleidoscope of temporary encampments representing numerous time periods, cultures and peoples.

Trading posts and old logging camps of more recent times have added to the archaeological wealth of the lake, but tend to mask much of the information from

(more)

earlier time periods. With the aid of the "talking" stones, archaeologists are just now in the process of sorting out the early history of man north of Superior.

Swastika District Report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY
CONDUCTED IN SWASTIKA DIST.

An archaeological site survey has been conducted for the past two months for the ministry of natural resources in Swastika District. Purpose of the survey is to locate prehistoric and historic sites of major importance to ensure their protection. Valuable data on the aboriginal occupation, and the history of early European habitation will be preserved and, to date over 23 sites have been recorded. The work is being conducted by John Pollock, a graduate student of the department of anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

The earliest occupation of the area is the Archaic Indian culture which begins around 3000 B.C. (5,000 years ago). It is followed by the Middle Woodland cultural stage which dates about 700 B.C. to 500 A.D.

Three sites of major villages have been found. They contain ancient hearths or fireplaces, with abundant fire cracked rocks. Decorated clay pottery, tempered with crushed granite as well as arrowheads, scrapers, drills and utilized flakes, all of flint and chert have been found on the sites which are located on sandy banks along major waterways.

The most recent occupation of the area was by the present day Algonquin-speaking peoples, the Ojibway, Cree, and so on. The dates for this occupation have not yet been established.

The main aim of the survey is to locate these sites as they will tell the story of human and natural resources. At best, this story is a jigsaw puzzle with many missing pieces. Each piece found is therefore a vital contribution to the exciting story of man's march through time.

Sault Ste. Marie District Report

ROOKERY FOUND BY LUMBER COMPANY
DURING LOGGING IN SOO AREA BUSH

The co-operation of Weyerhaeuser (Ontario) Ltd., undertaking selective logging of an area in Sault Ste. Marie District for yellow birch and hard maple, has saved a Great Blue Heron rookery from destruction.

The rookery, in Jarvis Township, was discovered while marking boundaries prior to the Weyerhaeuser job. When the find was made nearby road construction was stopped immediately and the ministry of natural resources was contacted.

A survey by wildlife staff showed that the rookery covered 50 acres, containing 41 nests 50 to 80 feet above the ground in 15 mature white pine trees. Neither the birds nor the rookery would be harmed if selective logging took place after the young herons could fly, about another three weeks, and if no nesting trees were cut. Weyerhaeuser agreed to this and to have logs close to the rookery skidded out of the area rather than trucked out, in order to minimize disturbance to the birds.

Weyerhaeuser deserves thanks for their public spirited attitude and willingness to co-operate. Hard work, co-operation and a sense of public responsibility on everyone's part combined to ensure the safety of this heron rookery within 72 hours of its discovery.

Lake Erie District Report

MINISTRY TEAM WORK HELPED
TO CLEAN UP BAD OIL SPILL

Early Monday morning, last June 5th, when the SYDNEY E. SMITH JR., upbound on the St. Clair River, approached the Blue Water Bridge, the PARKER EVANS had started downstream. The PARKER EVANS collided with the upbound ship, piercing it below the waterline. The SMITH turned across the current heading for shore but rolled on its side and sank. All hands were rescued by a Canadian vessel. The EVANS, although damaged extensively above the

(more)

waterline, made it to shore.

The SMITH'S fuel tanks held 50,000 gallons of low grade oil. Some was carried downstream towards Walpole Island; a high potential danger to people, fish and wildlife.

Phones of ministry of natural resources staff began ringing at 7 a.m. that same morning. Personnel quickly met at the Lake St. Clair Management Unit office. Equipment was checked and taken to the St. Clair River.

That afternoon one boat was on patrol near Sarnia. The following morning a second was on the river near Walpole Island. By Wednesday, a total of 30 natural resources staff with four boats were attempting to combat the spill.

Oil booms were deployed in key areas by the Canadian ministry of transport and the Lambton industrial society. Additional booms were constructed in the field and a load of straw was strategically placed to hold back any escaped oil. In a few days most of the oil had been safely removed from the vessel.

Lambton County is known as a high risk area because of many chemical plants and heavy shipping on the St. Clair River. Previous to this accident, meetings were held with the provincial ministry of the environment, transportation and communications, Ontario provincial police, the federal ministry of transport, emergency measures organization and the Lambton industrial society to discuss and finalize plans to deal with oil spills and other crisis. It was felt a field exercise was necessary to test the plans. The test came on that critical morning of June 5th.

PHEASANTS GO, AS CITIES GROW



The strip of land hugging the shores of Lake Ontario from Oshawa westward once had all the ingredients to provide for large populations of the ring-necked pheasant. But, as Metro Toronto and adjacent urban communities have expanded, the pheasant has been almost phased out.

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The two essential requirements of any wildlife species are food and cover. When there is a shortage of these, populations decline. The success of the ring-necked pheasant depends on the pattern of winter snow and sleet storms superimposed on land use.

The pheasant, a seed-eating bird, thrives predominantly on agricultural land near populated centres. Some leafy cover is vital, but woodlots are not good habitat because pheasants do not feed in trees, and can find little food on the forest floor. Because they must scratch for food, pheasants cannot live where the total snowfall over the winter exceeds 50 inches. The area mentioned above had all these requirements, and was excellent pheasant range until land use changed.

As city streets and dwellings replaced farmland north of Metropolitan Toronto, the seed-eating pheasant lost its food supply. Pollution of lakes and rivers has caused a decline of the fishfly, a good source of protein for birds in summer months. The name "fishfly" is applied to a number of invertebrates whose larval stages are spent in the water. When they were at their peak so too were pheasant populations, since young birds fed on them as they emerged from their aquatic nursery.

Pheasant cover also became scarce. We live in an age which doesn't tolerate weeds and brush along roadsides or bordering fields. Municipal engineers see it as a source of snow drifts and farmers fear that weeds will invade their crops or spread plant diseases. Consequently, the brushy cover the male bird needs on its crowing ground has been destroyed with herbicides.

High pheasant populations are simply incompatible with urbanization. Lawns and gardens are more attractive to robins, starlings, sparrows and grackles, whose needs can be satisfied in such an environment. Certain mammals also thrive and mushroom in cities. Raccoons and skunks feed on vast garbage resources, and squirrels are favored by the absence of their natural predators. But the ring-necked pheasant, a beautiful and fascinating bird is declining and must be carefully managed to insure its survival in Southern Ontario.

SPORTSMAN'S WATERFOWL TOURNAMENT
DARLINGTON PROVINCIAL PARK
SEPTEMBER 10, 1972

The first Sportsman's Waterfowl Tournament will be held at Darlington Provincial Park, just east of Oshawa, Sunday, September 10th.

* * *

It is designed to show the many skills associated with waterfowling, as well as to demonstrate techniques used in continental waterfowl management.

* * *

Top hunters will compete for the overall championship by entering at least four of six contests: duck identification, decoy carving, marsh shooting at clay birds under hunting conditions, duck calling, standard trap shooting and working retrievers. Other competitors will vie for individual trophies and prizes provided for each of the six contests.

* * *

There will be demonstrations and displays on decoy making, dog handling, waterfowl identification, layout-boat shooting, duck banding, and other aspects of waterfowl management.

* * *

Non-competitors may try their hand at decoy head carving, assisting in the banding of wild ducks, testing their skill at duck identification, or honing their shooting eye on clay targets at trap ranges or from a layout-boat.

* * *

There will be opportunities for novice and young shooters to try target shooting with shotguns supplied under strict supervision. Ammunition will be available at wholesale prices. Other competitors or participants should bring 12 gauge shotguns (encased) but no ammunition. All ammunition will be supplied.

* * *

Darlington Provincial Park, on the shores of Lake Ontario, has excellent camping and picnic facilities. No park entrance fees will be charged September 10, although standard camping fees will apply.

* * *

Further information may be obtained by writing to:

Sportsman's Waterfowl Tournament, Box 1004, Oshawa, Ontario, or at ministry of natural resources offices throughout southern Ontario.



Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER TURNS PINES BROWN

The ministry of natural resources has received a number of inquiries about an apparent disease which has hit white pine trees. Many trees, in a broad band extending northward from Toronto to the upper part of Georgian Bay, have suddenly turned brown.

The condition, known as white pine needle blight, is not a parasitic disease, but is brought on by a sudden change in weather, particularly when extremes of temperature and rainfall are involved. Certain cells in the current year's needles are killed, which result in the extremities of the needles turning brown. When viewed from a distance or from the air many pine trees have a spectacular reddish-brown cast.

Not more than about 25 per cent of individual white pine trees are susceptible to this injury, which suggests that susceptibility is related to genetic factors in the tree. Consequently, it is common for a blighted tree and a healthy green tree to be standing side-by-side.

Needle blight puzzled scientists in eastern North America since the early 1900's, but it is only within the past decade that weather conditions have been known to be a factor in its onset.

Main areas of pronounced damage are confined largely to York and Simcoe Counties, the eastern part of Dufferin County, and the area adjacent to Georgian Bay, particularly between Parry Sound and the French River. Although needle blight occurs to some extent almost every year, and is common in many of the northern white pine areas, it has been many years since it has been so pronounced in southern areas.

Barring the rare likelihood that the blight will be repeated for two or three successive years, the trees should make a good recovery next year, according to officials in the natural resources ministry's environmental protection branch.

DEER OUTLOOK FOR ONTARIO

Deer surveys conducted by the ministry of natural resources this spring indicated a significant decline in the deer population in the southern Laurentian Shield deer range. The magnitude of the decline from the fall of 1970 to the fall of 1971 was around 30 percent. There was an average of about six deer per square mile in the 15,000 square miles of forested deer range south of the French and Mattawa Rivers in the fall of 1970 and only about four deer per square mile in the fall of 1971.

This decline was primarily a result of the severe winter of 1970-71. The resultant deaths were more than expected. Less fawns were born in the spring of 1971 because of the poor condition of the does after the hard winter.

Last year's deer hunt was better than expected with about 82,000 hunters bagging 19,000 deer in the entire Province. This was a result of generally favorable weather during the two-week season.

Dead deer surveys this spring indicated fewer died last winter than in 1970-1971 but, the winter was still more severe than average. It will not be known how severe, however, until deer harvested this fall are examined and deer surveys are conducted next spring to see how the herd fared.

On the brighter side, deer in the northwest appear in good shape. The winters have been mild there for the last four years, in contrast to the four severe winters which have occurred in Southern Ontario, and populations are holding their own or increasing.

The outlook for this fall's hunt is not good in the south. The deer population has not increased from last year. However, this is no reason to restrict hunting pressure because legal hunting does not generally limit deer populations in most of Ontario. More deer are taken by other causes than by hunters. The outlook is much better in the northwest where hunting success was greater than 40 per cent last year and should be as good again this year.

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE NEAR TORONTO
INTERESTS CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

A Huron Indian village that once existed on the Black Creek in North York will probably be reconstructed as a result of action taken by the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

The Authority's executive committee has agreed to accept the 5.9 acre site from the Borough of North York and continue its development as an archaeological site and eventually reconstruct at least part of the village.

The site was acquired in 1969 by North York parks and recreation department when the area was being sub-divided, and has been left largely in its natural state. The parks and recreation department has now indicated it would like to have the conservation authority take over the area and develop it.

Russell Cooper, administrator of the Authority's historical sites division, says that one of the first steps after the area is acquired would be to start an archaeological dig to outline the various buildings, and that under proper control the visiting public might be able to participate in the digging.

He also suggests that Indians could be employed during the reconstruction period, and also to portray the living history of their ancestors once the village was restored.

He visualizes the village as a true historic reconstruction without any embellishments or attempts at glamourizing the life of the Indian.

"Some of the things that could be demonstrated for visitors are hunting and trapping methods which could be shown along the Black Creek, farming, the making of pottery, cooking, tribal religious customs and festivals, living conditions, bone carving and leather tanning," he said.

White River District Report

THOUSANDS VISIT
PICTOGRAPH SITE

Agawa Rock is located at the southwest corner of Lake Superior Provincial Park. This site was one of two reported, illustrated, and interpreted in a work by Henry Schoolcraft, U.S. Indian agent at the American Sault during the second quarter of the 19th century, and the man on whose collection of Ojibway folklore Longfellow based his "Hiawatha".

A total of 17,956 people visited the site in 1971 compared to only 12,269 for 1970. With the receipt this summer of a colorful brochure, "Agawa Rock", which is available at all campgrounds within White River District, interest has increased to the point where it is necessary for the ministry of natural resources to improve and expand its parking and picnic area and provide an alternate and less rugged, although more lengthy trail to the site.

The site is something unique in pictographs; a massive granite precipice rising a sheer 100 feet from the water, with the dark vertical gash of a narrow dike splitting its bulk in halves, said locally to mark the descent of Manabozho, the "Devil". Scattered along the base, above a broad sloping ledge from which they were obviously painted, are 37 symbols, most of which fit into the Schoolcraft illustrations.

According to Schoolcraft, a Chief Myeengun organized a war party on the south shore of Lake Superior and crossed to the north shore in three days, leaving pictographs at his point of departure "half a day's march" from the mouth of a Carp River, and again at "Wazhenaubikiniguning Augawong" translated as Inscription Rock, "on the north shore of Lake Superior, Canada."

With the acceptance of the identity of this site with Schoolcraft's reported north shore site, we have a group of pictographs that can be placed historically, whose symbols are interpreted with authority, whose author is known, and whose purpose is stated. Here is a starting point for learning a great deal more about the others; especially with respect to the problem of dates.

Lake Erie District Report

NEW KETTLE POINT SANCTUARY
BEGINS WITH GIANT CANADA'S

Twenty-one Giant Canada geese, raised by Wilfred Fawcett of West Lorne, Ont., were sent to the Kettle Point Indian Reserve last month when the Chief of the Chippewas of Kettle Point, Charles Shawkence, expressed an interest in establishing a waterfowl sanctuary.

Arrangements were made for transfer of the birds by the ministry of natural resources resource development section in Toronto and the Lake Erie District office at Aylmer.

Migratory bird propagation requires a permit from the Canada wildlife service in Ottawa, while permits for pheasants and bob-white quail may be obtained from the ministry of natural resources.

Kenora District Report

DRYDEN WOMEN PLANT
MILLIONS OF TREES

The Dryden Division of the ministry of natural resources depends mainly on local women for tree planting projects.

Ever since the first crew of local housewives were hired on for tubeling planting in 1966, their importance as workers has increased steadily. Since 1968, almost all the planting has been carried out by women from Dryden and vicinity - some come from Vermilion Bay and Camp Robinson.

The ministry has found the ladies to be efficient and dependable. To call them the "weaker sex" seems rather inappropriate.

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

NEW MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
AIMED AT DECENTRALIZATION
AND BETTER CO-ORDINATION
OF ALL RESOURCE PROGRAMS

The Ontario ministry of natural resources gained four assistant deputy ministers in an organizational development announced recently by Hon. Leo Bernier, minister.

The new appointments were the first in a series of developments which will contribute to improvement in the planning and co-ordination of all programs to ensure the best possible use of natural resources in the province.

"The new management structure will provide more effective decentralization of programs at regional and local levels," said Mr. Bernier. "All field staffs will be unified in eight geographical areas, each headed by a director, and our 21 district offices will be increased to at least 48 to improve service to local areas."

Special emphasis will be placed on development in the north where the co-ordination of all natural resource programs will be the responsibility of Lewis Ringham, the assistant deputy minister for norther Ontario.

Mr. Ringham has been regional director for the northwestern region since 1964. From his base at Thunder Bay, he will co-ordinate programs in four new regions: northern, northwestern, north-central and northeastern Ontario.

W.T. Foster, assistant deputy minister for southern Ontario, will be responsible for the co-ordination of all natural resource programs in four new regions: Algonquin, and eastern, south-central and southwestern Ontario.

Mr. Foster headed forest and environmental protection services from 1967 until early this year when he was appointed director of implementation to direct the planning for the organization of the ministry of natural resources which was established on April 1.

At head office in Toronto, A.J. Herridge is the assistant deputy minister for resources and recreation; this group includes the four divisions of forests, mines, fish and wildlife, and parks.

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Lewis Ringham, assistant deputy minister for northern Ontario.



J.W. Giles, assistant deputy minister for lands and waters.



W.T. Foster, assistant deputy minister for southern Ontario.



A.J. Herridge, assistant deputy minister for resources and recreation.

Mr. Herridge is widely known as the head of forest programs since 1968.

J.W. Giles is the assistant deputy minister for lands and waters; this group includes conservation authorities branch, the division of lands, and the field services division. The last includes air services branch, forest fire control branch, and engineering services branch.

Mr. Giles was regional director for southern Ontario for two years before being appointed executive director of the division of lands on April 1.

All four appointees report directly to W.Q. Macnee, deputy minister of natural resources.

The new field organization will become effective on April 1, 1973, but the new appointments at head office are effective immediately.

G.A. Jewett, formerly vice-president and general manager, Inspiration Drilling Division, Dresser Industries of Canada Ltd., becomes executive director of the division of mines.

J.W. Lockwood, formerly based at Sudbury as regional director for northeastern Ontario, becomes executive director of the division of forests.

K.K. Irizawa, formerly program manager for outdoor recreation in the northwestern region, becomes executive director of the division of fish and wildlife.

J.W. Keenan, director of parks and recreation branch, becomes executive director of the division of parks.

L.H. Eckel, director of lands and waters branch, becomes executive director of the division of lands.

W.G. Cleaveley, director of environmental protection branch, becomes executive director of the field services division.

R.R. MacBean continues as executive director of the finance and administration division, reporting directly to the deputy minister.

N.D. Patrick continues as director of conservation authorities branch.

The former research branch has been divided into three parts. Dr. W.R. Henson, the former director, continues as director of the new policy research

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branch, reporting directly to the deputy minister.

D.P. Drysdale, director of the former resource economics branch, will head up economic studies in the policy research branch.

D.H. Burton, head of forestry research, becomes director of the new forest research branch in the division of forests.

J.D. Roseborough, director of sport fisheries branch, becomes director of the new fish and wildlife research branch in the division of fish and wildlife.

K.H. Loftus, head of fisheries research, becomes director of sport fisheries branch. D.R. Johnston, district forester at Kemptville, becomes director of wildlife branch. M.J. Brubacher continues as director of commercial fish and fur branch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GEOLOGY AND SCENERY, North Shore of Lake Huron Region, by J.A.

Robertson and K.D. Card, staff geologists -- This is the fourth of the geological guide books prepared for rockhounds, travellers and geologists. In 240 pages, it describes the general geology of the region, explains specific areas, and lists mineral and rock collecting localities. Ten maps and 147 photos, 70 in colour. Price: \$2.00.

RAINBOW TROUT IN THE GREAT LAKES, by Dr. Hugh R. MacCrimmon,

professor of zoology, and Barra Lowe Gots, University of Guelph -- This is the documented story of the rainbow trout from the Pacific coast about a century ago to here and now. It should interest many fishermen and become an essential reference on many library shelves. 76 pages with outline maps and illustrations; four colour plates. Price: \$1.00.

THE FISHERIES OF LAKE OF THE WOODS, by Val Macins, fisheries

biologist, Kenora District -- An informative account of the lake and its fisheries based on surveys across several years, plus references to other regional attractions --

it may be the only fish book with a pelican on the cover. 44 pages, ten colour plates and fold-out map. Price: \$1.00.

BIRDS OF ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK, Howard Coneybeare's drawings of 33 birds make this a very handsome book. The text, by Russ Tutter, park naturalist, lists 213 species and describes the more common. 40 pages, 8-1/2 x 11. Price: .50¢

Copies may be obtained at ministry offices or by writing to Information Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Mail orders must include a cheque or money order payable to the Treasurer of Ontario.

Many moose.....

Moose were seldom seen in Ontario south of the French and Mattawa Rivers 30 years ago. Now a substantial population of this largest member of the deer family exists from Georgian Bay eastward through Algonquin Park to the lower Ottawa Valley. Since moose hunting resumed in this most southerly sector of the Ontario moose range, more than 3,000 have been harvested in periodic hunting seasons, without diminishing the basic herd.

ONTARIO
Ministry
Natural
Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of
Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

GEORGE JEWETT IS APPOINTED
DIRECTOR OF MINES DIVISION
NATURAL RESOURCES MINISTRY



George Arthur Jewett, former general manager of the drilling division of Inspiration Ltd. (which is now part of Dresser Industries, Canada, Ltd.) has been named executive director of the division of mines, Ontario ministry of natural resources.

Mr. Jewett's first experience with the Ontario government came in the summer of 1943 when he served as canoe-man with a field party at Mattawa.

He was born in Montreal but moved to Toronto at an early age and received his elementary education in that city. He graduated from Queen's University as a mining engineer in 1948.

Mr. Jewett's summers, during university days, were spent in field work in Labrador. His first job as a graduate was field exploration in Labrador and then at the iron mine operated by the Algoma Steel Corp., in Wawa, Ont. There, in the three years following 1948 he worked in turn as a surveyor, a mining engineer, and a shift boss. During this time he designed the long-hole method of mining as it could be applied to the Wawa operation.

In 1951-52 Mr. Jewett resumed his studies, this time in the graduate school of administration at Carnegie Tech. in Pittsburgh. He returned to Queen's (1952-1954) as an assistant professor in the department of mining engineering.

He then began a decade of service with the Rio Tinto mining organization which was just beginning to take on a major role in the uranium mining industry. Mr. Jewett, in fact, was the fourth employee in its Canadian operations. He managed the Panel Mine at Elliot Lake from 1958 until its closure in 1961, and for the next two years was in Toronto as executive assistant to the managing director of the company's Northspan group of mines.

He next served Brinco as general manager in charge of the Baie d'Espoir

(more)

power development in Labrador, and in 1964 moved west to serve as project manager for the potash mine which American Metal Climax was opening near Yorkton, Sask.

GRAVEL RESERVES IN PROVINCE ESTIMATED BY TWO GEOLOGISTS

George Burwasser and Jeff Pinch are geologists with the ministry of natural resources' division of mines. Their job is estimating by on-site investigations, the quantity of gravel left in the province - they map and explore almost every granular deposit that has ever been uncovered, worked or abandoned. They tackle the job township by township after interviews with contractors, pit and quarry operators and anyone who knows where the gravel lies.

Right now, Mr. Burwasser, a staff geologist who has been doing this for the past three seasons, and Mr. Pinch, a geology student with two seasons pit experience, are finishing up Eastern Ontario.

The gravel reserves of Southwestern Ontario, the Toronto area and the populated area from Toronto through to Kingston have already been investigated. The geologists estimate there is easily another 20 man-years' work to be done.

"The granular inventory began because townships, especially in areas of dense population, such as Toronto, requested it," said Mr. Pinch.

As gravel and sand are the life's blood of construction, their availability is one crucial factor in the province's development. Therefore, contractors, planners, local, regional and provincial government and ecologists are all concerned. With a detailed granular inventory, contractors will be able to better estimate costs, time and equipment. Instead of shotgunning trucks to small scattered pits, large projects can be planned around a major deposit or a string of minor deposits in an area. Instead of small bites, whole areas can be mined, developed and rehabilitated for new uses.

A case in point: builders concentrated on a gravel deposit in the Sudbury

Basin. Afterward the site was groomed and used to locate a new high school complex with athletic field, baseball diamonds, and grounds. The gradually sloping sides of the old pit were grassed over and used as bleachers for delighted sports fans who now sprawl comfortably during game time. In some areas where land is at a premium, this imaginative development of abandoned gravel pits can mean thousands of dollars saved for a community.

For the division of mines, however, the inventory is much more than a valuable, practical service to the public. It's part of one of their long term projects - completion of a detailed provincial surficial geological map. Not a soil survey, but an historical geological map telling the story of what happened when glaciers crept and crushed their way south over the continent, then receded northward causing unbelievable changes in the land.

Every 12 by 23 cm. data sheet the geologists fill out for a pit is another piece of the puzzle. The information on the data sheets, which includes location, ownership, general description and detailed face descriptions of the pits, could be transferred to computer tapes in the future, creating a huge bank of information which can be used a thousand ways.

"If someone wants to build a highway or develop an area for a city, we could tell him within hours where to go for material, what kind of resources there are, their quantity and quality - almost everything he needs," Mr. Burwasser said.

So far this season both geologists have collected information in more than 1,500 gravel pits in Southern Ontario and taken more than 1,000 photographs. If anything, they are experienced at sizing up deposits, avoiding tricks in the lay of the land that will throw off their calculations and mapping deposits.

"If things are going right, we can average 10 to 15 minutes on a pit. The most pits we ever did in a day was 80. Usually, we average 30 to 50," Mr. Burwasser said.

MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED AT KILLARNEY MEETINGS

More than 600 persons attended public meetings last month in Sudbury, Espanola and Killarney to discuss ways of making Killarney a better primitive (provincial) park.

Briefs were presented by cottage owners, local towns-people, the National and Provincial Parks Assoc., the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, the Algonquin Wildlands League and interested and concerned citizens.

The many recommendations received from the public will greatly assist in the preparation of a Master Plan for Ontario's second primitive park and the first to be so accessible to the people of the province. By comparison, Polar Bear primitive park on Hudson and James Bays is very inaccessible to the average citizen.

During the next few weeks ministry of natural resources staff will be compiling the full proceedings of the public meetings. The proposals and recommendations will be studied thoroughly, and further meetings with groups and individuals to consider their views are proposed.

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NATURE TRAIL AT NORMANDALE HAS A NEW UNDERWATER BLIND

An underwater viewing blind for nature interpretive programs has been erected on the Oak Ridge Trail, opened last year at the ministry of natural resources Normandale fish hatchery.

The blind is at the end of a 100 foot board walk out in the pond, set at a depth of five feet. The viewer descends into the blind where he can sit quietly and observe trout, stickleback, minnows, turtles, and insect life in their own environment. Often it appears as if the fish are observing the viewer. It is a novel experience watching the fish gliding by while you sit dry without an aqua lung strapped on your back or rocking in a boat trying to use a viewer.

Drive down to Normandale Hatchery and discover or rediscover a truly

(more)

rewarding experience. Bring your camera and your friends and spend a little time with us. It's free.

CROWN LAND RECREATION SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THUNDER BAY DIST.

A survey on Crown land recreation use in Thunder Bay District was conducted by seven S.W.E.E.P. students this summer. The students visited every area of public use from the small lookout points and picnic areas to the heavily used access points to record day use and extended use information. At certain designated areas, a questionnaire was completed by families at the site.

Through this survey, the natural resources ministry will obtain a much better appreciation of the recreation needs of local residents and visitors to Thunder Bay District. This type of information is critical in planning and developing sound management programs.

LAND USE PERMITS MUST BE RENEWED EACH YEAR

An increasing number of Ontario residents are going farther afield to hunt, fish, or enjoy the thrills of snowmobiling. Many of these outdoor enthusiasts wish to set up camp in a remote place and return there from time to time.

If the place is Crown land, and not zoned for some other purpose, the ministry of natural resources may be able to help to fulfill that wish by allowing a camp to be set up under authority of a land use permit.

In 1971, more than 7,000 land use permits were issued throughout the province.

A land use permit is the 'lowest' form of land rental tenure issued by the ministry. It is an uncomplicated means of allowing the use or occupation of a small parcel of Crown land for a specific purpose on a regulated short-term basis. While a permit grants exclusive rights to use the land, it remains valid for a period not in

excess of one year at a time and, therefore, must be applied for annually. The onus is upon the permittee to make application for a replacement permit and pay the annual fee before the expiry date of his existing permit.

When an application is made, the ministry sets the conditions which will govern the permittee's use of the land. These conditions may include a requirement that officials of the ministry of health or the ministry of the environment inspect the site to ensure that the camp is not or will not be a source of pollution to the land or nearby waters.

Since all conditions are written into the application before it is signed, the applicant is fully apprised of what rights and privileges the land use permit will give him and is similarly made aware of his obligations and responsibilities as a steward for the time being of that particular piece of Ontario.

NATURE TRAILERS

Kenora's roast bear....

An unwanted bruin in Rushing River Provincial Park, Kenora District, had a particularly warm reception the other day. He walked up to a dining tent while the campers looked on, neatly tore open the back wall and picked up a food cooler. In backing out of the tent with the cooler clasped in his front paws he backed into the campfire and sat on the fire grate - you guessed it - the cooler went flying and the bear jumped into the air high enough to set a record and charged off into the bush looking for a water hole.

* * *

Real cut-up....

One of the most offensive little beasts found in provincial parks is the easy-open popcan pull ring. Though it can live anywhere, it prefers beaches. Hiding in the sand, it preys on unsuspecting bare feet. The common litter can is the only effective control of this pest.

* * *

Hon. Leo Bernier,
Minister.
W. Q. Macnee,
Deputy Minister.

newsletter

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For further information contact: Information Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. Telephone - (Area code 416), 965-2756.

ONTARIO'S WORST FOREST FIRE
OCCURRED ON OCTOBER 4, 1922

On Wednesday, October 4th 1972, through co-operation of the ministry of natural resources, the Ontario historic sites board, and the Ontario forestry association, a stone cairn and bronze plaque were unveiled, centrally located in the fire area, in recognition of the place occupied in Ontario's history by the Great Fire of 1922.

A reception and public viewing of photos, historic documents and relics relating to the fire followed the unveiling. There was also the presentation of a commissioned oil painting depicting the fire scene to the Town of Haileybury, which suffered severely from the fire. The events were held at the Northern College School of Mines campus in Haileybury.



HAILEYBURY BEFORE THE FIRE



HAILEYBURY AFTER THE FIRE



STREET CARS WERE OBSOLETE MODELS SHIPPED FROM TORONTO AS TEMPORARY SHELTER TO FIRE VICTIMS

Roaring wildfires still cut relentlessly through Northern Ontario forests during the hot, dry summers but with modern fire fighting techniques and trained fire crews employed by the ministry of natural resources, the hazards to human life and property have been greatly reduced.

Such was not the case 50 years ago, however, when on October 4th, 1922 the worst fire in the history of this province destroyed more than 2,000 square miles of Temiskaming District, took at least 44 lives and caused property damage estimated at \$6,000,000.

The scene was one of utter desolation from North Cobalt to Englehart, from the Montreal River to the Quebec border and beyond. The town of Charlton was wiped out, Englehart partly destroyed, Heaslip, Tomstown, Thornloe and other hamlets obliterated. Heat warped railway tracks and caused buildings in open fields to explode in spontaneous bursts of flame.

Flaming logs were floating down the lake near Charlton, livestock died by the thousands and the very air seemed to burn. The fire swept on to the Quebec border, destroying Hilliardton, Whitewood Grove, Uno Park and North Temiskaming. To the west, Kenabeek and Osseo were razed and the fire burned to the shores of the Montreal River, opposite Elk Lake.

The inferno swept down on New Liskeard, striking its northwest side. The railway station and grist mill caught fire as well as several homes, but a fortunate shift in wind direction spared the main part of the town.

Haileybury, on Lake Timiskaming bore the brunt of a separate fiery onslaught from the west, and the District town of 5,000 persons was razed by the holocaust. Proud public buildings, fine churches, armouries, courthouse, homes and businesses were reduced to rubble.

The fire spread on to North Cobalt and levelled the smaller community, but Cobalt, five miles south of Haileybury, escaped when the fire was held at the railway bridge.

On the morning of October 5th, the sun rose on a smoking, blackened tract, which 24 hours earlier had been bustling towns and the rich prosperous farms of the little clay belt.

The wind blew cold and snow began to fall over the devastated area. Winter had come to the district, within hours of the Great Fire of 1922.



HAILEYBURY ARMOURIES AFTER FIRE

PITS AND QUARRIES
CAN BE BEAUTIFIED

Ontario may someday be known as the "province of the fish ponds", as well as "opportunity". That is, after all the fuss dies down over the 1971 Pits and Quarries Act.

So goes the private joke between George Burwasser and Jeff Pinch, two ministry of natural resources geologists with the division of mines.

In the course of travelling Ontario to estimate the province's gravel reserves (see Newsletter No. 20, Sept. 1972), both keep bumping up against countless pit and quarry operators and owners who want to know "how do you expect me to fill up that hole after I'm through, let alone landscape it!"

It is explained that the government isn't trying to take away their pits but wants to prevent land from becoming useless---the crux of the Pits and Quarries Act.

Under the Act, in certain areas of the province that are designated, anyone who opens a pit from now on will be responsible for restoring the land to use, instead of leaving a hole in the ground.

This doesn't always mean filling in.

"You're never going to put the land back the way it was before quarrying began. That's impossible. But you can do something with it," said Mr. Burwasser.

In general, the Act requires that in those designated areas applicants for quarry and pit licences will have to submit, in quadruplicate, site plans which will include the anticipated final grades of the pit and what the ultimate pit development will entail.

The licence can be refused because the pit or quarry in a particular area will not benefit the public: the character of the environment will be harmed; traffic will be disrupted; water tables or drainage will be adversely affected, or the pit will abuse the character, location or size of nearby communities.

Pit operators will be held to their word about the plans for their exhausted digs. The fine for abusing the Act - \$5,000.00.

This is not too strict when one considers that only five areas so far have been designated, or made subject to the site plan regulations: the Niagara

Escarpment; Bruce Peninsula; National Capital Commission Greenbelt around Ottawa and the Toronto and London areas.

But what about pit operators in those designated areas?

"No one has been shut down as far as I know," Mr. Burwasser said. "It is desirable that something should be done to preserve unique areas like the Niagara Escarpment. But when the controls exist, it's fascinating the way people find ways to re-use their old pits."

The geologists described one quarried area near Leamington where stock-piled top soil had been replaced, the ground levelled off slightly and the land filled with a golf course and subdivision.

Many farmers with water-filled pits are now pushing the tailings into a shallow end to boost the water levels and stocking for their own use or for fish farming.

In Komoka, a village outside London, a contractor purposely dug out his gravel to create rectangular pits for "aqua culture".

Another town turned a quarry into a fish pond and park for the citizens. It's now the centre of attraction.

The uses of exhausted pits and quarries are as unlimited as human imagination - swimming pools, trailer parks, more land for housing, apartments, shopping centres, Christmas tree farms, reforestation projects, parks, pistol and rifle ranges....

Mr. Burwasser said that in Levack, an abandoned pit was landscaped and a new high school complex was built; it included a baseball diamond, track and football field. "It's beautiful. Instead of bleachers, the football spectators sit on the old slopes of the pit which have been grassed over and groomed like lawns."

Both geologists agree that at this stage most people are confused about the new Act which, for the first time, gives the public some control over alterations of their landscapes and also urges people to be imaginative in planning new uses for quarried areas.

"Some people are confused about the Act. They don't recognize the eventual

benefits or the importance of finding new uses for old pits. It requires imagination and perseverance but those are qualities Ontarians don't seem to lack."

HUNTER SUCCESS TO BE
CLOSE TO LAST YEAR'S

The heaviest concentration of deer hunters in Ontario will be in Tweed, Parry Sound and Lindsay Districts this year with two-thirds hunting from organized camps, the ministry of natural resources predicts.

Tweed District headed the list in 1971 as Ontario's most popular hunting area. It had 19,150 out of a total 82,200 deer hunters in the Province. Parry Sound was second, 18,700 deer hunters and Lindsay third, 10,500.

In spite of the excellent quality hunting and success rates in the Kenora (36.3%), and Fort Frances (52.6%) areas, only 5,350 and 2,700 hunters respectively, reported hunting these areas. It is predicted that Northwestern Ontario will again experience top success and might have a slight increase in hunters.

The 1971 hunt was the most successful in recent years with 19,400 animals harvested and a 23 per cent success rate. It will probably not be as good in Eastern Ontario this season since the last two winters have been severe; reducing the deer population.

MAPS SHOWING PRIVATE LANDS
ARE AVAILABLE TO SPORTSMEN

Ontario sportsmen can benefit from color-coded maps which clearly outline private lands and show major road systems. The maps are at a scale of 1 inch equals 2 miles and may be obtained from any district office of the ministry of natural resources.

ONONDAGA A REGULATED TOWNSHIP

The Township of Onondaga in the County of Brant is a regulated township and has been for some years. Hunters wishing to hunt pheasant, rabbit and fox require a Regulated Township Licence. The Township of Onondaga was not included as being regulated in the 1972 Hunting Summary.

NATURE TRAILERS

Algonquin's wildlife....

Early in September Al Prange, deputy chief ranger, Pembroke, saw an albino ruffed grouse in the Petawawa area. It was one of a covey of four.

Late in August the parking lot at the Information Centre, Algonquin Park, was visited by an otter. He (or she) was there for several minutes moving about in the humping motion characteristic of this animal. Being far from his usual element his sleek look had become strangely dishevelled.

At the south end of Big Trout Lake an osprey was seen perched on a drowned stump feeding on a large sucker. The approaching canoeists frightened the bird into the air but it circled above screaming imprecations. As soon as the intruders passed he dropped down to resume his meal.

* * *

Tri-try....

If lost in the woods, build three fires in a triangle on an open beach and add green boughs to pour a heavy smudge into the sky. This will attract attention and guide rescuers.



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Ministry of
Natural Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister.
W. Q. Macnee, Deputy Minister.

For further information contact: Information Branch, Room W-5305
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GIRL JUNIOR RANGERS TO BE EMPLOYED
BY MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources minister Leo Bernier suddenly became the popular hero of many teen-aged girls throughout Ontario when he mentioned they would have a chance to apply for junior ranger jobs this summer and be employed for eight weeks (June 29th to August 23rd, inclusive). The junior ranger program had been strictly a male domain since it began in 1944 to relieve an employment shortage caused by most regular staff being in the armed forces.

When Mr. Bernier's announcement was publicized, 230 seventeen-year-old girls applied for the 72 positions offered by his ministry. Successful applicants will be divided into three camps of 24 girls each at Marks Lake (west of Thunder Bay), McConnell Lake (northeast of North Bay) and Wendigo Lake (southwest of North Bay). A male foreman and two female sub-foremen will be in charge of each camp.

Basically, the girls will do the same work as the boys, keeping in mind physical considerations. Their duties will include such tasks as pruning and thinning stands of timber, tree planting, blazing trails, clearing water access points, developing and improving campsites, doing maintenance work in provincial parks and generally assisting regular staff in their duties.

Carl Bennett, staffing supervisor with the ministry's personnel branch in Toronto, said, "when reading applications, it was amazing to see the number of qualifications most of the girls had --- Guides and Rangers, 4-H and CGIT, ecology clubs, tripping and camping and high school outdoor education programs ... it was extremely difficult for us to sort them out. A point system was developed to give applicants credit for their achievements."

Mr. Bennett said, "although it is a pilot project this year, my guess is this program will continue because of its popularity. For a number of

years a lot of girls who had camping experience wrote to us asking why they couldn't participate when they were just as capable as boys. When the boys returned to school in the fall they apparently did a real selling job on the program."

Mr. Bennett remarked that, "we are fortunate in having Miss Sharon Bedwell and Mr. Ted Clarke working with us. Sharon, a recent graduate from Queens, has had 14 years camping experience and was employed for several summers as a senior counsellor; in charge of canoeing and a section leader. She has researched our program thoroughly and has gained advice and information from camping circles. She will keep in close touch with the camps throughout the summer and will brief each foreman on the ministry's expectations. Also, she will probably carry out periodic inspections during the season. In the fall we will assess her findings and try to determine the success of this first effort with junior rangers on the distaff side."

Ted Clarke is a recent graduate from Trent University who has been employed as a junior ranger camp foreman in the Geraldton District for the past five years. He will be of invaluable help in administering the boys' program.

For not to be outdone, more than 2,200 applications were received from boys to fill 2,034 junior ranger jobs. Several years ago, more than 700 youths travelled to their destinations by rail --- all on the same day! This caused confusion at the station and some had to wait overnight. Now, the ministry informs the railway companies ahead of time how many are expected so rolling stock can be put on at key points.

Mr. Bennett would like to make it clear, however, that the ministry assumes no responsibility for the boys or girls until they actually reach their destination. This also applies to the return trip in August.

"Each successful applicant will receive a letter by Easter telling him (or her) where to report, who to report to, suggested clothing to bring and asking him to have his physician sign a certificate stating that the applicant is medically fit to work in the bush. We hope both programs will work out beneficially for all concerned and that they will have a worthwhile summer in the out-of-doors," Mr. Bennett said.

"MY GOODNESS JOE, WHAT HAPPENED TO YOU?"
THAT SIMULATED INJURY WAS "FOR REAL!"

Douglas Mactavish, the ministry of natural resources first aid instructor at Sault Ste. Marie, is no dour Scot. In fact he's such an amiable fellow you would think he'd be repulsed by any business that was the least bit bloodthirsty. But Doug is an expert in the art of injury simulation and when he has finished making up a "victim" even the hardest types will wince. As for this kind of blood and gore --- "I love it," says Doug.

Simulation is what has been done in Hollywood and in television studios. You see the results in theatres and on TV screens when the "blood" is flying. It's more sophisticated than ketchup these days but not much; a little red food coloring and other "magic" ingredients that only the simulators and good cooks know.

The technique is used in the training of first aid teams in the ministry of natural resources, police forces and emergency measures organizations to make injuries appear as close to the real thing as possible.

The makeup of ordinary plasticine such as children use, "blood" of just the right color and consistency, and abrasions skillfully creased and moulded into the clay with a blunt-edged knife, is so well done that in a

couple of situations even the hospital emergency staff couldn't see through it at first glance.

Doug remembers this happening at one simulation training course where "we had some really tremendous simulators." A hospital orderly had a fairly good amputation done on him. In this case he lost the tip of a finger and he thought he would return to the hospital to see what might happen. Unknown to him the emergency department had been alerted just seconds before to an emergency in one of the local plants. He entered holding his hand, with "blood" dripping on to the floor and on his clothes. A startled nurse took one look at his ashen face (simulated shock) and cried, "my goodness, Joe, what happened to you?"

"I jammed my finger in the car door," Joe moaned, and with that the action started. He let go of the artificial finger which fell to the floor and a doctor began to snap out orders. "Put that man on a stretcher. He needs a transfusion. Prepare him for immediate surgery!" Joe had to do some fast talking that time.

One of the nurses from the same hospital also took the course. She was an excellent simulator and practiced a second degree burn on her own arm. She wanted to see if it passed the test so walked up to the desk of her nursing station, grimacing in pain. "I just burned my arm on the steam from the autoclave," she said through gritted teeth, her face ashen. Her simulation, like Joe's, was so realistic --- a reddening of the skin, heavy blistering --- that they undertook to call doctors before she could get them stopped.

But injury simulation isn't all fun and games. It is taken seriously by the ministry's first aid teams which recently took part in the annual, provincial competitions.

In the regional competition held in North Bay, March 1, Skead Division won the regional trophy over teams from Northeastern Ontario

representing the districts of North Bay, Swastika, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and Sault Ste. Marie. Each team consisted of four members and one spare.

The Skead team, representing Sudbury District, took the provincial trophy at a competition held two weeks later in the Macdonald Block at Queen's Park. It came first over other good teams from Kenora and Pembroke and will take part in the Ontario Open First Aid Competitions to be held in Toronto's Moss Park Armouries, May 12.

Teams are marked for the speed and efficiency with which they handle simulated emergency situations. They are each given a brief summary of the situation and then the team goes to work. First they must arrive at a diagnosis --- to determine the nature of the case requiring attention so far as is necessary for intelligent and efficient treatment; secondly, they have to decide on the character and extent of the treatment to be given and supply the treatment most suited to the circumstances until medical aid is available and, finally, they must arrange for the casualty to be removed to a suitable shelter, home or hospital, depending on the seriousness of the injury.

Doug Mactavish was an instructor in simulation at the Ontario Provincial Police College, Arnprior, and is training others on the ministry staff to do likewise. His aim is to "make it look real but, at the same time, we must be careful."

Perhaps Doug's greatest achievement was the time a friend called him to ask if he could be "changed" for a Halloween party. I said, "yes," chuckled Doug, "and he drove 87 miles from Blind River to Sault Ste. Marie. I worked on him for about three hours and changed the shape of his face completely ... nose, cheek bones, chin ... and then put on some injuries. Needless to say, when we had finished I

took a look at him and said, 'Mike, what are you going to do driving back if you are stopped by the police or should have a minor accident?' He didn't seem to be worried, so away he went. He arrived in Blind River quite safe and sound and I was talking to him the next day and said, 'how did the masquerade go, Mike?' He said, 'it was the most lonesome evening I ever spent. People wouldn't even sit with me to get drunk.' Poor guy, the only one who knew him was his wife."



"Victim" is administered to by a ministry of natural resources' first aid team during the recent competition in Toronto.



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Ministry of
Natural Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister.
W. Q. Macnee, Deputy Minister.

For further information contact: Information Branch, Room W-5305
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. Telephone (416) 965-2756

NEW CANOE ROUTE CROSSINGS
FOR ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK

A new logging road was permitted to cross a designated canoe route in Algonquin Park this past winter to permit the planned harvesting of mature timber on licenced land. The road is to be used during the winter only and will be required for two years.

The crossing is on the Petawawa River a few hundred yards downstream from Misty Lake. As logging has been completed for this year, the bridge has been removed until next winter. When logging is finally completed, native trees and shrubs will be planted at the crossing site.

The road across the Petawawa is a continuation of a road that begins at Brule Lake and runs between Timberwolf and McIntosh lakes. As it follows the path of an older one for most of its length, disturbances from logging operations have been minimal. The Timberwolf - McIntosh portage crossing will be used only during the winter months for about two more years.

A secondary portage between Cranebill and Islet lakes, also recently crossed by a logging road, will be required for several years and will be in use during the spring, fall and winter.

It is the policy of the ministry of natural resources to keep the number of canoe route crossings to an absolute minimum. Some areas under licence to timber companies, however, are completely surrounded by canoe routes. When a crossing is permitted the site is carefully chosen by company and ministry staff and environmental and aesthetic considerations are taken into account. When the crossing is no longer required the site is rehabilitated to bring it back as close as possible to its natural state.

EASTERN ONTARIO FORESTS BENEFIT
FROM WINTER WORKS PROJECTS

A total of 300 men and 14 horses has been working for the past five months in and around Eastern Ontario's forests and lakes on dozens of ministry of natural resources winter works projects.

The projects are funded through both Ontario Seasonal Employment Program (OSEP) and ARDA grants.

Everyone --- especially the men, who might not otherwise have been employed, and the taxpayers --- benefited.

Certainly the publicly owned forests did. Almost 1,400 acres of pine and hardwood stands were thinned, cleaned and opened up to help them become rapid-growing, healthy, aesthetic forests attractive to wildlife and a more recreation-conscious public.

For instance, in Lanark County Crown land forest near Clydes Forks and in the Lavant County Forest, 28 men improved 235 acres using five teams of horses to skid logs out to stockpiling areas. The horses, following a narrow track in the woods, reduced damage to young trees, something that might have happened if tractors had been used. This real horse power was also used this winter in Pinhey Forest --- a forest in the heart of Ottawa suburbs and part of the Ottawa Greenbelt Forest, and also in Limerick Forest southwest of Kemptville.

Eastern Ontario's forests are also a little safer, thanks to the winter works bush crews. Dead and diseased elms and other species were culled from wooded areas in Gloucester and Nepean Townships, Murphy's Point, Silver Lake, Fitzroy, Carillon and Charleston Lake Provincial Parks as well as the Ottawa Greenbelt Forest, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality Forest

in Marlborough Township and the Kemptville Nursery Forest.

For the best possible management and protection of our forests there must also be a well-planned, pleasantly interesting, but wide-spread system of access roads into the stands. These roads must also double as snowmobile trails, hiking trails and bridle paths for horseback riders. Twenty-eight men with chain saws and small bulldozers were clearing right-of-ways and widening existing forest roads throughout the district. In Lavant Township the material from this operation was used to construct brush piles for improved wildlife habitat. In nearby Darling Township a crew of four men were busy widening fireguards.

But, to meet recreation demands, these access roads are not enough. The long winters of silent, dead forests are over. In Lanark, 100 snowmobilers a day were using the ministry's trails each weekend. The pressure is as great in other parts of the district and cross-country skiing is on the verge of an explosion, if other areas are an indication. Public forests are being used as never before by the public.

In the Ottawa-Carleton forest, 12 miles of new hiking and snowmobile trails were opened this winter. Larose Forest opened 10 new miles and in the Bottle Lake area of Lanark 10 miles of snowmobile trails and five miles of cross-country ski trails were completed, including the building of six bridges over streams and gullies and the continual grading and grooming of the complete 50-mile snowmobile trail network, which is just a fraction of the many miles of ministry trails open to the public throughout the nine eastern counties.

Then there are the nature trails, used year-round by school groups and families on outings. Three miles of nature study trails were laid out and

constructed in Larose Forest this winter. A mile and a half trail laid out by the North Stormont 4-H Forestry Club near Berwick was completed and another trail opened near Martintown. One existing trail was improved in Limerick Forest and a beaver pond trail which includes 400 feet of boardwalk was opened. One of the most exciting new trails completed this winter was the Upper Canada Village goose sanctuary trail near Morrisburg with a bridge to Nairn Island in the St. Lawrence River.

But what are trails without resting places? In the Ottawa-Carleton Forest two picnic sites and parking lots were cleared. In Limerick Forest a start was made on a red pine log combination snowmobile-picnic shelter and in Larose Forest a 56-foot by 36-foot shelter was constructed. Lanark County established parking areas and three snowmobile shelters.

Other construction included a dozen vault-type outdoor toilets at Silver Lake Provincial Park, a new 80-foot by 28-foot storage shed at the ministry's Leitrim headquarters in the Greenbelt Forest, plus renovation of an existing storage shed and construction of three snowmobile trail graders and levellers for use in other district forests, construction of a new tree planting machine and the repair of two other planters. At Limerick, new office space was created by renovation of part of an equipment storage shed and a new addition to the garage was completed. Larose Forest workers reconstructed one garage, improved a storage shed and renovated another building while constructing new cabinets and repairing and replacing worn parts on all the headquarters' machinery. At Murphy's Point Provincial Park, not yet opened to the public, warehouse facilities were improved and the offices renovated.

Wildlife habitat improvement programs were carried out from all headquarters in the district, but a few deserve special mention. In Limerick Forest a

pond area was brushed out and duck boxes constructed to tempt more wildfowl to take up nesting in this area which has a minimum number of water bodies. In Lanark, two men were assigned to a deer yard study which revealed the county has a number of small yarding areas previously undetected in the northern townships. The new yards were mapped and existing maps updated. Workers carrying out cruising operations in Lanark also went into the bush prepared to control wolves and dog packs which might be found harassing deer. In Alexandria four men were put in charge of deer yard maintenance, carrying out cutting operations to ensure that the local herd had enough browse to see them through the winter.

Besides preparation of new maps, creel censuses carried out in the Leeds and Lanark area and oxygen tests carried out to supplement existing data for possible future lake and stream reclamation programs, a winter worker also carried out a full assessment of 26 district lakes noting every influence on water quality from the number of barns and houses in the area to the number of cottages, motels, hunting camps, trailer parking areas and even docks in the immediate area. This was to give district biologists a concrete idea of how close some lakes are to being endangered by local human activity.

And now that the snow is gone, a well-deserved rest? Not really. Within a few weeks the ministry will launch a drive to plant a record four-and-a-half million trees in the annual spring tree planting program.

In preparation for this, the busiest of all seasons, 26 men were employed over the winter at the G.Howard Ferguson Forest Station at Kemptville, clearing road allowances, boundary lines between seedling compartments and repairing machinery and buildings. Also, more than 2,000 wooden slat shades were constructed to protect next year's tree seedlings from harsh sunlight this summer.

And after this summer? Just about time for planning another winter in the bush.

(Eastern Region - Kemptville)

NATURE TRAILERS

Unsynchronized mink.....

.....The City of Calgary undertook to try out some of the world's most powerful street lamps along a stretch of throughway on the outskirts of town. Overlooked was the fact that 5,000 mink were in residence on a farm within the area affected by the lights. And that's when the fur began to fly.

Like most creatures, mink have their special abilities and theirs must be carefully timed for best results. The farmer raised Cain on the grounds that the powerful lamps would fool the mink into thinking spring had arrived in the dead of winter with catastrophic results. If the mink started acting like rabbits out of season, he claimed, the resultant kits, hairless and as big as your finger, couldn't possibly survive the winter.

Skeptical city fathers said they would find a solution even if it meant keeping the lights off until it was safe to let the mink cavort.

Hydro knows all about mink and even charts the location of mink farms so that its helicopter pilots can give them a wide berth. Unaccustomed noise is enough to cool their ardor and a turned-off mink is not going to pull his weight on the fur coat production line.....

And then there was the case of the frustrated Kansas peahen who, cruelly misled by the electrical industry, wasted 28 days of prime brooding time while Mr. Peacock strutted up and down developing a fine case of ulcers.

Finally, the big day did arrive and when the hen left her nest the owner hurried down for the first look at the downy chick. All she found was the egg inscribed with the curious message "60 watts --- 125 volts --- extended service." The peahen had been sitting for a month on a discharged light bulb.

(Hydro News)



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Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister.
W. Q. Macnee, Deputy Minister.

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MORE TIMBER SUPPLIES FOR THREE MILLS IN SOO AREA

The further allocation of timber supplies to the three major hardwood processing mills in the Sault Ste. Marie area --- Midway Lumber Mills, Thessalon; Weyerhaeuser (Ontario), Sault Ste. Marie; and Weldwood of Canada, Searchmont; has been announced by natural resources minister Leo Bernier.

This action has been based on intensive studies made during the past two years on the quality and accessibility of the timber resources of the area and the needs of industry.

"Throughout the period the cooperation received from industry in rationalizing the timber allotments for each mill was excellent," the minister said.

These mills are among the Province's major producers of hardwood lumber and veneer. They employ 450 people and have an annual payroll of two-and-one-half-million dollars.

"The timber allocations reflect my government's concern with providing an adequate supply base for the forest industry in the area. As a result of this government action the economic security of the area should be greatly enhanced," Mr. Bernier remarked.

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GRANT OF \$255,000 FOR JUNCTION CREEK AUTHORITY

The approval of a provincial grant of \$255,000 to the Junction Creek Conservation Authority to carry out a land acquisition program for the Nickeldale Dam and Reservoir in the City of Sudbury has been announced by natural resources minister Leo Bernier.

The proposed dam is to be used primarily for flood control and low flow augmentation purposes.

All member municipalities are benefiting but the City of Sudbury as the main benefiting municipality will bear the major portion of the Authority's share of the cost.

NEW TREE PLANTER IS DESIGNED
FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO TERRAIN

The Ontario Mark II tree planter has recently been built for the ministry of natural resources by the L.S. Equipment Co., Concord, Ont. A radical departure from conventional planters, it was designed and engineered under contract to the ministry by E.G. Bradley, consulting engineer, Gormley, Ont.

Built specifically for the rough ground of Northern Ontario which contains many boulders, stumps and bed rock, the Ontario planter is a major step forward in design, according to the province's tree planting experts. They agree that it will now be possible to plant trees over a much wider range of site conditions than at present.

The natural resources ministry decided on planning this machine five years ago to meet these objectives and as a possible answer to rapidly rising costs and scarcity of tree planting labor. Field tests were conducted in Southern Ontario during the summer of 1972 under a variety of site conditions; also during the past winter on Weyerhaeuser Company lands in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina. The most difficult test will be faced this summer when the machine will plant on newly logged areas in Northern Ontario.

Conventional planting machines, built for operating on relatively obstacle-free

sites, employ the basic principle of a continuous furrow usually made with a rolling coulter (a turf cutter). A "shoe" opens the furrow into which the tree is set. A pair of packing wheels then closes the furrow and firms the tree into place. An inherent problem with the continuous furrow system is that the machine is lifted each time the coulter encounters an obstacle. This prevents the planting components from coming into contact with the ground. The impact of these components striking obstacles soon results in damage to the machine.

This is prevented in the Ontario Mark II which operates on an intermittent principle. The machine is equipped with a sensing device coupled to the planting arm, delaying tree ejection if the dibble encounters an obstacle. The tree is placed into the dibble (on the end of a planting arm) which pivots up and down through a 45° arc. The tree is loaded by an operator while the planting arm is in the "up" or loading position. When the operator depresses a foot-pedal the dibble is carried down until it enters the ground. At that instant the tree is released from the dibble, the slit is closed and the tree is firmed into place by pressure from a pair of packing wheels. These wheels, like the dibble, operate intermittently. The dibble and packing wheels then return to the "up" position ready for the next tree. The whole cycle is completed in about three seconds.

Another important feature of the new planter is that, since the movement of the planting arm and packing wheels is hydraulically activated, the dibble and packing pressures can be varied to suit different soil conditions.

The planter is mounted on two large tractor wheels which makes it more comfortable to ride on than conventional planting machines, particularly over rough ground.

The development of the planter by the Ontario ministry of natural resources

is part of a cooperative program for testing and developing silvicultural equipment between the ministry and the Canadian forestry service of the federal ministry of the environment.

FROGS -- TOADS -- SALAMANDERS

(A Series on Ontario Amphibians)

Frogs must be against pollution. Instead of leaving their shed skin lying about, they swallow it. Then, take salamanders. If a salamander (it looks something like a lizard) loses a limb or its tail it will grow a new one; the same goes for gills. These parts will also regrow on frogs and toads but only when they're tadpoles. Adult frogs and toads aren't as lucky; only their fingers and toes will grow back.

These are a few oddities of nature, common to amphibians, related in an upcoming Newsletter series on these cold-blooded creatures by Barbara Froom of the Ontario ministry of natural resources, information branch. Miss Froom is the author of the ministry booklets "Ontario Snakes", and "Ontario Turtles". She also wrote "The Snakes of Canada" published by McClelland and Stewart.

Amphibians --- frogs, toads, salamanders --- were the first creatures with backbones to appear on land. They have a moist, scaleless skin, are descended from fish and most still have gills at some stage of their lives. Although they take to water they don't drink it. No fear of dehydration, however, as water is absorbed through the skin.

Unlike mammals and birds, amphibians and reptiles have no fixed body temperature; they take on the temperature of their surroundings. Canada's amphibians would freeze to death in winter if they didn't hibernate below the

frost line because their body temperature would also drop to the freezing level which, of course, would kill them. However, amphibians are hardier than reptiles and can be found almost anywhere except in the cold Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Although amphibians have been around for a long, long time --- an estimated 340,000,000 years or so, their existence is threatened by the loss of marshy areas, by pesticides, and general pollution. Water pollution could be a serious problem for them because water is absorbed through their skin.

Amphibians are economically beneficial because of the great numbers of insects they devour but, unfortunately, some are already a rare and vanishing species in Canada.

This series will be presented in two parts: (1) frogs, toads, and (2) salamanders.



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Ministry of
Natural Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister.
W. Q. Macnee, Deputy Minister.

For further information contact: Information Branch, Room W-5305
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. Telephone (416) 965-2756

PLANS STILL BEING MADE FOR WASAGA BEACH

Think of Wasaga Beach and think of cars. For many years the two have been inseparable. Summer 1973, however, will be different. The Ontario government's Wasaga Park Community Project will have succeeded in its first priority item: getting the cars off the beach. By this summer enough off-beach parking spaces will be ready to accommodate 2,400 cars, the number required for an average summer weekend.

For most of its history Wasaga Beach has been more important as a transportation route than a recreation area. Migrating Indians travelled its miles of hard packed sand in their moves from one village to another; to the first white settlers it was the last and easiest stage of the difficult Nine Mile Portage from Lake Simcoe.

Tourists didn't discover Wasaga until the 1920's, after the advent of the automobile. With today's highways and cars, Wasaga Beach is only 90 minutes drive from half the population of Ontario.

It is a prime recreation area. Not only does it have one of the finest fresh water beaches in Canada but also there are dune lands, the Nottawasaga River, an attractive river oxbow area and a flood plain.

In 1962 the upkeep of the beach became too large a task for the four municipalities involved---the Village of Wasaga Beach and the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale and Flos. Three of them relinquished their licences of occupation to the Province that year and the fourth has since made similar arrangements.

To manage its new acquisition the then department of lands and forests produced a plan proposing the purchase of most of the land within 400 feet of the beach. A second look by planning consultants in 1965 pointed out

that this narrow strip would create problems for the community and would not exploit the full potential of the area. Having realized the magnitude of the undertaking, the government appointed an interdepartmental committee assisted by consultants to draw up a master plan. Although parts of this plan were rejected by both the government and the four municipalities, the concept of it was accepted and the work now being done is based largely on that concept.

The principal objection to the 1967 Plan was the exclusion of private development agencies in favor of a Provincial commission which was envisaged as taking over not only all development responsibility but municipal government functions as well. This idea was scrapped. Instead the government will take all responsibility for developing the Provincial Park and most of the responsibility for improving highways and roads and providing piped services. Private enterprise will see to the commercial development. The possibility of instituting a single municipal government for the area is under study.

The Master Plan agreed to in 1971 is based on the concept expressed in 1967: the creation of a "large multi-use park supported by a complement of tourist facilities, completely integrated with a new viable community." At the completion, the park will be able to cater to 85,000 visitors at one time, half of them on the beach.

The concept includes the provision of recreational activities for day visitors, longer-term visitors and seasonal and permanent residents. Commercial recreation facilities are proposed in concentrated areas which would accommodate 15,000 visitors, while neighborhoods of seasonal and permanent dwellings are proposed to house 25,000 residents. These, of course, are long-range objectives not likely to be achieved before the turn of the century. But some of Wasaga Beach's problems were too severe to await even the

1971 Master Plan. These were primarily off-beach parking, a second bridge over the Nottawasaga River to divert through traffic from the beach area and preliminary studies into providing piped services and the health of the existing commercial area. Accordingly, in September 1969 the Wasaga Park-Community Project was formed within the old department of municipal affairs and given funds to carry out some of the more critical jobs. The Project, though housed in the ministry of treasury, economics and inter-governmental affairs, is an interdepartmental group with members from the ministries of transportation and communications, natural resources, environment, and industry and tourism.

A number of studies were undertaken immediately to determine how much use the beach received, how many car park places would be needed at various times of the week, how many people were in each car, and so on. A study into the feasibility of servicing the community area was completed last summer. The next step of the servicing program will be detailed design studies; this phase is expected to last about 18 months. A surface water drainage study pointed out the need to maintain and improve existing drainage channels and to acquire land to build more.

A study of the commercial area and how it might best be organized is about to begin.

The 1971 Plan's proposals for a highway network were examined by the ministry of transportation and communications. Their recommendations are expected shortly. In the meantime, however, plans are going ahead to begin construction of the second bridge across the Nottawasaga River this spring.

The ecology and history of the park area are being examined with a view to establishing which areas would be suitable for development in an interpretive

program in the future. Plans are in preparation for a small historic park at the Schoonertown site where the first white settlement in the area originally stood. As part of this site is now planned to hold one foot of the new bridge, an archaeological salvage operation will be conducted before construction begins.

The beach itself was divided into six priority areas in which land needed to be acquired immediately. The acquisition in three of the sectors is almost complete and it is on some of this land that the off-beach parking facilities have been provided. Other parts of it are devoted to picnic areas, change houses, and public washrooms. Much of the land still to be acquired in the other three sectors will be put to the same uses. Efforts to close the beach to automobile traffic received unexpected help from natural events - - water levels in Lake Huron are at a record high, and much of the beach "roadway" is inundated.

Land is being acquired now in the dunes. About 60 per cent of the area needed for a dune park has been assembled. Only once, in the beach area, has it been necessary to use expropriation proceedings. For the most part the government is buying the land as it comes on the market.

Wasaga Beach's long history as a transportation route is ended and the whole area is about to take its rightful place as one of Ontario's prime resorts.

March 1973 Newsletter - ministry of treasury,
economics and intergovernmental affairs

ONTARIO AMPHIBIANS

Frogs and Toads

Eleven species of frogs and two species of toads are found in Ontario. The frogs range in size from the bullfrog, which may reach eight inches in length, to the tiny spring peeper and cricket frog, often less than an inch long.

Toads are similar to frogs in many ways but they generally have shorter squat bodies, shorter legs and drier, rougher skin. Toads lay their eggs in a single gelatinous string; frogs' eggs are in clusters. Both male frogs and toads fertilize the eggs externally.

Female frogs and toads are usually voiceless except for cries of alarm. Males are quite vocal, especially at mating time. Some frogs can croak under water. The bullfrog has the deepest croak; the smallest species has the shrillest.

Five, six and seven-legged frogs are sometimes found but they don't worry their normal "brethren". They seem to fit in with natural surroundings and captivity equally well. A few of these "freaks" were discovered at a Stouffville, Ont., millpond in 1962.

Last year the road between Belleville and Tweed was littered with frogs; "jumping as high as two feet," according to one startled motorist. The OPP detachment at Madoc noted that this seemed to be an annual occurrence and warned drivers to be extra cautious.

This series, by Barbara Froom, will begin with the Ranidae family of frogs which, for the most part, are the better known ones. They are mostly aquatic, have teeth in the upper jaw, large distinct eardrums, long legs and broadly-webbed hind feet. They do not have disks on fingers

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and toes and their skin is usually smooth. There are six species in Ontario.

Barbara Froom
ministry of natural resources

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Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister.
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TREE NURSERIES BUSY AS FLUSHING BEGINS

Ordinarily, getting a flush isn't serious. On people it means anger, a touch of fever or some other disorder, such as love. In poker, if it isn't "royal" or "straight", a flush is merely respectable but no cause for excitement.

It is, at the ministry of natural resources tree nursery in Kemptville, where more than 160 workers are now scrambling to lift and pack for shipment millions of seedlings for the spring tree planting program, now going full tilt.

There, as at the other six major ministry nurseries in Ontario, "flushing" means the seedling buds have started to open and the plants have switched from a dormant to fast-growth stage. When that happens the seedlings' chances of surviving the lifting-moving-transplanting process of spring planting are diminished. Even if the plants make it to the site extra care must often be taken and the trees watered to keep them alive. With thousands of other trees waiting to go into the ground this extra time and trouble could mean big headaches for supervisors in the field trying to schedule men, their movements and seedling supplies.

The scramble is on at the nursery to beat not only the flush but keep up with the demand for trees that have been pre-ordered. Every year at this time the Kemptville nursery becomes the main ammunition dump for hundreds of men with pails and shovels in ministry crews from the Quebec border west, past Kingston and Belleville and north, past Pembroke and North Bay.

To satisfy tree needs in the ministry's new Eastern Region - an area of 10,000 square miles - the Kemptville nursery must come up with more than 4,500,000 seedlings. The species most in demand include red pine,

white spruce, white cedar, jack pine, tamarack and silver maple.

The majority of the trees are being planted under the Woodlands Improvement Act as well as on county, township and municipal land judged to be unsuitable for agriculture. Thousands of trees are also being planted on the land of private property owners who want to put their poor acreage to good use at minimal expense. They pay only slightly more than a cent a tree but are required under the agreement with the province to have at least two acres of land, discounting buildings, and to manage and protect the growing trees.

In townships all over the Eastern Region planting crews are marching over the fields leaving behind rows of wispy seedlings, while back at the nursery fleets of incoming and outbound trucks are spinning dust into the air over the packing shed loading docks. Recently, transport trucks from as far away as Pembroke were leaving at three in the morning to be at the ramp when the doors opened and be away and home so the trees could be planted as soon as possible.

Behind the nursery buildings are 240 acres of medium-textured, sandy soil divided by windbreaks and cedar hedges into neat compartments. Since it takes two to four years to grow a seedling to suitable size, those growing in bands in some compartments are too young and won't be harvested this spring. The 4-1/2 million seedlings required will come from an area of only about 25 acres in size, so dense are the seedlings in the nursery beds.

Most of the trees will be lifted by machine, a converted potato digger whose blade passes under the band of plants which move on to a conveyor belt of rods where the dirt is shaken off and then are dropped into huge wooden boxes. The seedlings are then whipped off to the packing shed for counting, grading and bundling.

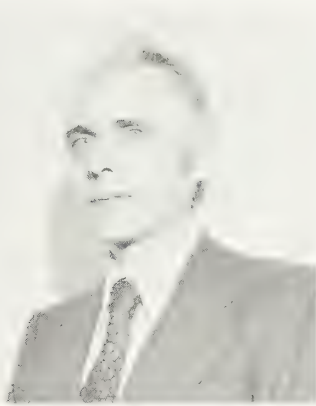
The packing shed is London's Kensington Market or Les Halles of Paris in miniature: dirt-covered men and women with scarves on their heads juggle bales of plants into stacks, fork lifts wing in and out among the packing tables and knots of workers and truck drivers mill around on the loading docks. Lines of graders stand along the conveyor belts picking out small or damaged seedlings. The remaining good stock moves down to teams who pack bundles of 25 plants in sphagnum moss. The moss, soaked with water from a hose, keeps the seedling roots from drying out during the haul from nursery to planting site. The trees are baled in sheets of waxed paper and burlap sacking or in wooden crates depending on the order size, distance and means of transportation. Orders not being picked up the same day are wheeled through the huge doors of the shed's cooler and stacked on the shelves of steel tubing. The cold temperature prevents any growth in the plants' systems.

Machinery doesn't lift the entire spring crop. In some nursery compartments dusty gangs carefully pull the seedlings by hand and grade, count and bundle them on small wooden tables nearby. Another crew in a special compartment digs large-sized trees and shrubs that will eventually decorate the landscape along provincial highways, overpasses and around provincial office buildings and institutions. All this activity is only the tip of the iceberg. For months beforehand ministry clerks, technicians and foresters spend hours totalling up figures, planning, making out forms, placing orders and walking the fields with farmers and landowners who want advice. Fall work crews gather seed cones to be shipped to the ministry's seed plant at Angus for processing. At the nursery there's fall sowing, sand and mulch layers to be put down, transplanting, construction and erection of slatted wooden shades to protect the tender seedlings from the sun, fertilization, addition of peat to the soil, irrigation and inventory to be taken. Then there's the equipment: during

the winter months sparks from welders' torches sputter in ministry workshops as the men make or repair planting machines or massive plows for soil preparation. The payoff for all this trouble is beautifully simple-----trees.

(Eastern Region, Kemptville, report)

NEW DIRECTOR FOR
CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES BRANCH



A.D. Latornell

The appointment of A.D. Latornell as director, conservation authorities branch, was announced in Toronto, May 2nd, by the Hon. Leo Bernier, minister of natural resources, in a speech to a meeting of the chairmen of Ontario's conservation authorities. Mr. Latornell succeeds N.D. Patrick, branch director since 1970, who has accepted a position with the Newfoundland Government as deputy minister of forestry and agriculture.

Mr. Latornell has been associated with conservation authorities branch since 1954, latterly as assistant director. He graduated from Ontario Agricultural College BsA., and has studied at Michigan State University and the University of Toronto. His long association with work in the conservation authority movement will prove a valuable asset in his new position as director of the branch. N.D. Patrick worked in fish and wildlife in Swastika, Sault Ste. Marie and Kemptville after joining the former department of lands and forests in 1950, became district forester at Tweed in 1965 and prior to his appointment as director, conservation authorities branch in 1970 saw service in the office of the deputy minister of lands and forests.



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W. Q. Macnee, Deputy Minister.

For further information contact: Information Branch, Room W-5305
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. Telephone (416) 965-2756

MORE THAN 200 FOREST FIRES
SINCE FIRST OF YEAR IN ONT.

Although Ontario's forest fire season officially began April 1 there have already been 220 fires that burned about 2,000 acres since January 1 of this year.

The first fires which started March 27 in Tweed District were caused by the ignition of grass and debris.

W.L. Sleeman, director of the ministry of natural resources' forest fire control branch, said this type of fire is common in early spring when many people are anxious to get rid of last winter's accumulation of refuse around their cottages and resorts.

"Windy and low humidity periods in spring - until about June 10 - create a dangerous fire situation," he warned. "Burning should be done after six o'clock in the evening when the wind subsides and moisture in the air increases."

The part of Ontario covered by the Forest Fires Prevention Act is roughly north of a line from Arnprior, proceeding south of Tweed District and across to Midland.

Everything north of this line, including the Bruce Peninsula but excluding Manitoulin Island, comes under the Forest Fires Prevention Act.

"Local residents should check with their nearest natural resources office for regulations and procedures to follow in those areas during the fire season.

A Travel Permit is not normally necessary in any of the areas under the Forest Fires Prevention Act; neither is a Burning Permit needed for fires built for the purpose of cooking and warmth. These should be built in a safe place and put DEAD OUT before leaving. Permits are required for the grass burning, land clearing and brush disposal types of fire. These can be obtained either at the local municipal office or nearest natural resources office," Sleeman said.

NEW GENERAL MANAGER FOR
ST. LAWRENCE PARKS COMMISSION

The appointment of John R. Sloan as general manager of The St. Lawrence Parks Commission was jointly announced by the Hon. Leo Bernier, minister of natural resources and Clarke T. Rollins, M.P.P., chairman of The St. Lawrence Parks Commission. Mr. Sloan replaces D.M. Peacock, recently named executive director of a parks and recreation study under the chairmanship of John Rhodes, M.P.P.

A native of Cornwall, Mr. Sloan has been director of the historical sites branch of the ministry of natural resources since April, 1972. Previously, he had been director of the Huronia historical parks branch of the former department of tourism and information. In that capacity, he was responsible for Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons at Midland, the Museum of the Upper Lakes at Wasaga Beach and the naval and military establishments at Penetanguishene.

Mr. Sloan received his primary and secondary education at Cornwall and in 1960 graduated from the University of Western Ontario where he received an honours degree in history. Following a two-year term as a high school history teacher in Brockville, he joined the former department of travel and publicity as a research historian.

J. R. SLOAN



Currently residing in Midland, he has enjoyed athletics since his inter-collegiate football days at Western and is particularly interested in golfing, curling and skiing. He is married and has two children, Kimberlee Ann, 11, and Jeffrey John, 6.

Mr. Sloan will continue to act in an advisory capacity with historical sites branch, ministry of natural resources.

ONTARIO AMPHIBIANS

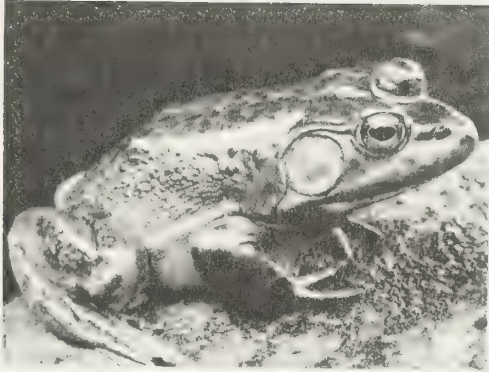
(1) Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)

JUG-O-RUM, JUG-O-RUM! This deep, booming sound comes from Ontario's largest frog, the bullfrog, which ranges throughout Southern and Central Ontario to as far north as the Nipissing District. Women's Lib, however, hasn't caught on in the frog world and the booming call is a male prerogative. The less vocal female will emit a few cries if caught or injured but sometimes both sexes give crying sounds. Captive males often sound off when they hear running water and a bullfrog in a biology lab joined in with a girls' choir that was rehearsing in an adjoining room!

Bullfrogs may reach lengths of eight inches (frog measurements exclude the legs) but, strangely enough, the famous Coleman frog, named for the man who captured it near Fredericton, N.B., in 1885, grew to an overall length of five feet, four inches and weighed 42 pounds at death. Although its particular age has not been determined, bullfrogs have been known to live for 16 years and while some believe the Coleman frog to be a hoax, its mounted remains can be seen alongside that of a normal bullfrog in Fredericton's York-Sunbury Museum.

The smooth-skinned bullfrog lacks the longitudinal ridges along each side of the back---a feature in which it differs from its close relative, the green frog. The male's eardrum is larger than its eye but they are about the same size in the female.

This frog may be green, olive or brownish; sometimes with a blotched or marbled pattern. There are often cross-bands on the limbs. Its underside may be white or yellowish, usually with some grey or brown mottling. It has strong hind legs with long, well webbed toes.



This frog is very aquatic and inhabits lakes, quiet rivers and large, deep pools. It has a voracious appetite and will eat just about any creature it can catch and swallow - - young turtles, fish, smaller frogs, snakes,

mice, small birds, crayfish and insects. Captives will usually take strips of meat and fish if these are wriggled in front of them.

Spawning takes place in June and July when 12,000 to 22,000 eggs are laid in floating films of jelly. The tadpole hatches in about four days and may have attained a length of about six inches before turning into a frog, usually in about two years. The tadpoles are olive green with small, dark spots. In this period, however, they have many enemies and only a small number reach "froghood". Young frogs also provide food for many predators.

Barbara Froom
ministry of natural resources



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Hon. Leo Bernier, Minister.
W. Q. Macnee, Deputy Minister.

For further information contact: Information Branch, Room W-5305
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. Telephone (416) 965-2756

CAMPSITE PRE-REGISTRATION IN ELEVEN PROVINCIAL PARKS

Eleven of Ontario's Provincial Parks are using a pre-registration system for campsites this year. The system, tested at several parks during the past two camping seasons for practicality, will be in regular use at Ipperwash, Pinery, Rondeau, Earl Rowe, Sibbald Point, Darlington, Killbear, Grundy, Presqu'ile, Outlet Beach and Rideau River Provincial Parks.

Campers used to Ontario's traditional "locate a vacant site, then register" will find many advantages in the new system:

Eliminates the need to search for vacant campsites with a consequent saving in time. Camper proceeds directly to selected site; an estimated 50 per cent reduction in vehicular traffic on campground roads with corresponding reduction in noise and exhaust fumes; up-to-the-minute information on campsite vacancies allows staff to gauge when the campground will be filled. Over-flow campers can be directed to other parks and campgrounds in the vicinity; ensures that campers will obtain campsites on a "first come - first served basis"; better control eliminates entry to campground by unauthorized persons with a corresponding reduction in occurrences and rowdyism and vandalism.

Special campsite pre-selection boards located at campground control offices show facilities offered by each site; tent only, multi-use, shady or open, electrical hook-up, etc. Campers select a site on the basis of needs and preferences before entering the campground and pay in advance.

Site changes are allowed providing the control office is first notified and the selected site is available.

Regular registration methods will continue to be used in all other Ontario Provincial Parks.

Camping fees are unchanged from last year, \$3.50 per site/per night plus 50¢ extra for electrical outlet. The campsite permit covers one vehicle and

the occupants at time of registration.

No reservations can be made in advance.

NEST BOXES BUILT FOR
MAPLE DISTRICT WILDLIFE

This spring 340 bluebird boxes, 200 wood duck boxes and 40 squirrel nest boxes were erected in suitable habitats as a result of the efforts of 117 naturalists and sportsmen who attended workshops conducted by the ministry of natural resources in Maple District.

Eight rod and gun clubs and four naturalist groups, as well as several non-affiliated persons, participated in the sessions which were part of the District's wildlife extension program.

This program is designed as a five-year project and the group which puts up a nest box will be responsible for maintaining and reporting on that box annually to the ministry.

The Midland-Penetang Naturalist Club and the Georgian Bay Anglers and Hunters who erected 21 bluebird boxes in the spring of 1972 report eight used by bluebirds, nine by tree swallows and two by wrens.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of plans for the construction of nest boxes should write to: District Manager, Ministry of Natural Resources, RR2, Maple, Ont. LOJ 1 E0.

(Maple District report)

WHOOPING CRANES SCARCE

Recent information from the Canadian Wildlife Service on the status of the world whooping crane population shows that although 51 birds had wintered on the National Wildlife Refuge at Aransas, Texas, one disappeared in late March. It was anticipated that northward migration was imminent.

There are 17 whooping cranes at the United States migratory bird refuge at Patuxent, Maryland. Fifteen of these were reared from eggs taken from nests in Wood Buffalo Park on the border of Alberta and the Northwest Territories and two were obtained from zoos.

In addition, there are three whooping cranes in the Audubon Zoo at San Antonio, Texas, and one in a New Orleans zoo.

Fifty-six adult birds reared five young to the flight stage in the spring and summer of 1972. Ten cranes were lost during the southward migration to Aransas.

ONTARIO GRANTS FREE PARK ENTRY TO CANADIAN SENIOR CITIZENS

Effective this park season, Canadian senior citizens will be allowed free day use and camping privileges in Ontario Provincial Parks, natural resources minister, Leo Bernier, has announced.

"I am hopeful this new policy will make our parks more available to senior citizens, many of whom have fixed or restricted incomes," Mr. Bernier said.

Canadian resident senior citizens will obtain free entry upon presentation of either a current driver's licence, birth certificate or other official document which shows proof of age.

- A Canadian resident is one who spends at least seven months of the year in Canada.

- Only persons 65 years or over qualify as senior citizens.

Where senior citizens are accompanied by anyone else in the same vehicle, free entry for day use applies to the whole group. Free entry for camping, however, applies only to spouses and persons under the age of 18.



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For further information contact: Information Branch, Room W-5305, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario - Telephone (416) 965-2756

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S.W.E.E.P. HELPS KEEP ONTARIO CLEAN

That tired old saying, "a new broom sweeps clean", has certainly proven true in Ontario over the past three years. Since 1971 more than 5,400 secondary school students have helped to clean up their province each summer under the auspices of Project S.W.E.E.P., short for Students Working in an Environment Enhancement Program. This year over 1,400 youths are working on projects from mid-June to early September.

Commenting on the program the Hon. Leo Bernier, minister of natural resources, remarked, "The fact that so many of our young people, both girls and boys, have been involved in S.W.E.E.P. since its inception three years ago shows an enthusiastic interest in improving the environment which I hope will continue to grow with each succeeding year. Ontario's conservation authorities are to be commended for contributing to this worthwhile program."

Last year Project S.W.E.E.P., implemented by Ontario's 38 conservation authorities and coordinated through the ministry of natural resources' conservation authorities branch, at Queen's Park, became part of Experience '73, the collective name for all student programs administered by the Ontario government's youth secretariat. The purposes behind both Experience and S.W.E.E.P. are employment opportunity and incentive, plus developing programs that provide a constructive service to communities involved.

The work varies from authority to authority. Basically, however, it consists of such tasks as the general clean-up of roadsides, stream banks and unofficial dumps, to the reconstruction of pioneer villages and the initial development of new conservation areas. Thirty-eight students employed by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority, for instance, are undertaking a number of jobs which include such diverse activities as house demolition in Belfountain to painting playground equipment in Mississauga.

Much of this work could not be undertaken without the annual cooperation of Ford of Canada which has lent the project a number of trucks since S.W.E.E.P. began in 1971. This year a total of 140 trucks; 70 ½-ton trucks (pickups), 30 vans and 40 1½-ton stake trucks has been supplied.

The vehicles were picked up at an official presentation held in Ford's central office building at Oakville June 7. They were accepted by William T. Foster, the assistant deputy minister of natural resources for Southern Ontario, from David Welch, vehicle sales manager for Ford.

(Editors: Contact local Conservation Authority for details of its S.W.E.E.P. program).

CONSERVATION COMMENT

Junior forest rangers at Kettle Lakes Provincial Park, Timmins District, will be kept busy this summer constructing an exercise trail where users may perform exercises at their own speed. The work should be completed during the latter part of the park season.

* * *

"Johnny Unit Crew", a mannequin dressed in a forest fire unit crewman's garb, was introduced to 1,000 elementary school pupils from the Sioux Lookout-Hudson area at a spring fire prevention and resource management exhibit presented by the ministry of natural resources. "Johnny" greeted the children and answered questions by means of a walkie-talkie concealed under his coveralls.

* * *

Natural resources minister Leo Bernier wired congratulations to the management of the Noranda-Greco mine, Manitouwadge, Ont., whose seven-man team won the province-wide mine rescue competition. The 31 teams that entered the annual event were judged on their ability to handle identical simulated emergencies which required the use of oxygen breathing apparatus.

* * *

Two yellow pickerel, tagged at the Upper Dam, at the south end of Kenogamissi Lake, Timmins District, were taken two weeks later at Wawaitin Falls, 28 miles away. The fish were part of a five-year program, started this spring by the ministry of natural resources, to study the movements of yellow pickerel in the lake. A total of 452 of the species has already been tagged by district staff.

ONTARIO AMPHIBIANS

RARE SALAMANDERS (conclusion)

Northern Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus fuscus fuscus)

In Ontario this salamander is known only in Welland County but it is common in Ohio, New York and parts of the Eastern United States. It is also found in New Brunswick and parts of Quebec.

It may reach a length of a little over five inches although there was a seven inch specimen found in Kentucky.

The stout body is rounded above and on the sides; the small, elongated head tapers in front of the eyes to a bluntly rounded point. The male's head is longer and wider than the female's. The large, bulging eyes have a narrow gold rim around the pupil. This salamander has the usual grooves on the sides of its body and a large compressed tail which is blade-like above. The hind legs are longer than the front.

The dusky salamander is variable in color and is often irregularly speckled (especially the young). It may be yellowish to dark brown, greyish, greenish or reddish-orange. The lower sides are lighter and speckled; the undersurface is flesh-colored and is lightly mottled. The young sometimes have a reddish-brown band on the back.

Terrestrial as adults, these salamanders are always found in the vicinity of streams and running water. They are nocturnal, very active, slippery and hard to catch. They hide under cover during the day, on the ground or in burrows in soft earth. Their food consists of earthworms, slugs, snails, spiders, all kinds of insects and even the larvae of their own species. American naturalists have noted that the dusky salamanders will also eat some vegetation.

Mating takes place through spring and early summer. The creamy white eggs are laid in grape-like clusters on land---in damp holes

under stones, layers of leaves or moss. Nests are always near the water. The female remains with the eggs, her moist body twisted around them, until they hatch in about five to eight weeks. Unlike most salamanders, the young do not have gills on hatching. They remain on land until these develop in about two weeks time. The tiny, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch larvae then make their way to the nearby brook or spring and remain aquatic for the next seven to ten months. At the end of the period the larva becomes an adult, measuring about one inch in length and becomes terrestrial. The dusky salamander is mature at the end of two years when about two inches long.

* * *

Northern Spring Salamander (Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus)

This salamander is found only in the vicinity of the Niagara River in Ontario but is fairly common in parts of the Eastern United States.

Quite large, it may reach a length of over seven inches. It has a stout body, rounded at the sides, and a long slender head with a blunt snout. There are grooves on its back, sides and tail. The top of its compressed tail is blade-like.

This species is commonly called the "purple" salamander although it is actually more brownish with a flesh-colored belly. It is readily identified by a cream-colored line which extends from eye to nostril on each side of the head. The young are salmon-red with darker mottling. In mature specimens the entire back may be very dark with flecks and small spots on throat and belly.

The Northern Spring Salamander is aquatic and inhabits streams and brooks where it hides under stones or burrows into soft, moist soil near the water during the day. It is nocturnal and will occasionally wander on land at night. In winter it remains somewhat active

under the water and continues to feed. Food consists of snails, insects, smaller salamanders, frogs and even its own larvae. This is the only eastern salamander which attempts to defend itself by snapping fiercely (though harmlessly) when disturbed. The 40 to 100 eggs are laid in clusters of about 15 between May and August. They are attached to the lower surfaces of underwater rocks and apparently (precise hatching data is not available) hatch from April through July. It takes between two and three years for the larva to transform into an adult.

Barbara Froom, ministry of natural resources



Eastern Tiger Salamander



Dusky Salamander



Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Newsletter

SEP 24 1974

Our file number

Your file number

TURKEY POINT PROVINCIAL PARK MASTER PLAN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

The Ministry of Natural Resources feels that due to the press of summer activities and holidays, many groups and individuals who would have liked to comment on the future direction of the Park, missed the September 9th deadline for submission. In order to accommodate these groups and individuals, the deadline has been extended to October 18th, 1974.

After this date, the Ministry will prepare a booklet summarizing the major issues and points raised and outlining a range of possible solutions. The booklet will be circulated for public comment through the Ministry mailing list. Copies will also be available at the District and Park offices.

Robert B. McGee
District Manager
Ministry of Natural Resources
Simcoe, Ontario

Telephone: (519) 428-0330

G45

Librarian,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

PLEASE RETURN TO
Library of Natural Resources
and Office Library
Toronto, Ontario



July 12, 1978

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL COMPANIES
IN MINING STRESSED IN REPORT

Discovery of the majority of Canadian mineral deposits has been credited to smaller companies in an independent report commissioned by the Ministry of Natural Resources. "The role of Smaller Mineral Enterprises in the Canadian Mineral Industry With a Focus on Ontario," was produced by Andrew J. Freyman of Minec-Consult Ltd., an independent mineral economics consulting firm in Toronto.

In releasing the report today, Natural Resources Minister Frank S. Miller said,

"This is one of two companion studies we commissioned from independent consultants on the smaller mineral development companies which have been in decline in recent years. The other report by a University of Toronto faculty of management studies team is titled "Financing of the Junior Mining Company in Ontario." It is being released simultaneously.

"I am making these two studies public because I want to share their thoughtful analyses and recommendations with all interested people and organizations in the province. These studies do not reflect government policy, but are based on independent research into the complex situation," the minister said.

more ...

small companies in mining - 2

"It is my hope that this step will encourage comments from those interested--outside of government and within--which will assist me in recommending the possible moves the government might make in the future."

The Freyman report covers the global setting, salient features of the Canadian mineral industry, the nature of smaller mineral enterprises and their contribution to metallic mineral exploration and mineral sector financing.

Its recommendations include the establishment of an information centre on the physical, financial and professional resources of smaller mineral enterprises, the establishment of a mineral sector development fund, and revisions in the Ontario tax structure to remove disincentives to exploration.

The report's four appendices have been annotated in the published document and are available in open file at the Mineral Resources Branch offices, fourth floor, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Copies of the Freyman report and the Junior Mining Company report are available at \$10 per report from the Public Service Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

J.D. Mason
Mineral Resources Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Toronto (416) 965-1311



July 12, 1978

STUDY RECOMMENDS STEPS
TO BOOST JUNIOR MINING



An independent study by four University of Toronto professors recommends action towards bolstering the involvement of junior mining companies in Ontario's mineral development. Suggested steps include establishing a new exchange for the trading of junior speculative securities, and introducing measures to alleviate costs in raising venture capital.

The study, "Financing of the Junior Mining Company in Ontario," was produced for the Ministry of Natural Resources by a University of Toronto faculty of management studies team under the sponsorship of Natural Resources People Canada Inc.

In releasing the report today, Natural Resources Minister Frank S. Miller said,

"This is one of two sister studies we commissioned from independent consultants on the smaller mineral development companies which have been in decline in recent years. The other report is by Andrew J. Freyman of Minec-Consult Ltd., Toronto, and is titled "The Role of Smaller Enterprises in the Canadian Mineral Industry With a Focus on Ontario." It is being released simultaneously.

more

steps to boost junior mining - 2

"I am making these two studies public because I want to share their thoughtful analyses and recommendations with all interest people and organizations in the province. These studies do not reflect government policy, but are based on independent research into the complex situation," the minister said.

"It is my hope that this step will encourage comments from those interested--outside government and within--which will assist me in recommending the possible moves the government might make in the future."

The authors of the junior mining company report were Professors B.A. Kalymon, P.J.N. Halpern, G.D. Quirin, and W.R. Waters.

A separate proposal from Natural Resources People Inc. titled "Factors Required to Revitalize the Junior Mining Company," was also received by the ministry and may be obtained on request from the Mineral Resources Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

The two studies released today are available at \$10 per report from the Public Service Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

J.D. Mason
Mineral Resources Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Toronto (416) 965-1311



July 7, 1983

ONTARIO ANNOUNCES
\$2.6 MILLION IN RESOURCE
RESEARCH GRANTS

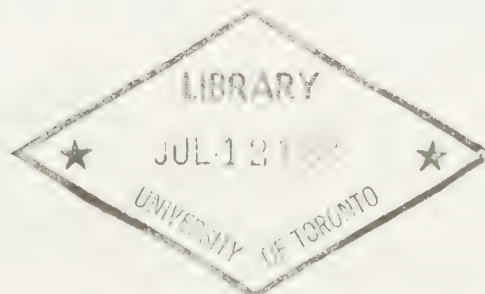
The Ministry of Natural Resources, with assistance from the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD), will provide \$2.6-million in grants to universities over the next five years to support research in the fields of fisheries, forestry and wildlife, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope announced today.

Mr. Pope said his ministry's contribution of \$2-million to the program will be supplemented by \$600,000 from BILD.

"I am sure everyone concerned will recognize the necessity of supporting renewable resource research," Mr. Pope said. "The forestry industry currently provides limited support to Ontario universities for research on silvicultural practices and there is no co-ordinated private support for research in fisheries and wildlife.

"Through this program, we expect to encourage more private and public groups to support university research in a variety of areas--from disease and insect protection to stress responses in fish and wildlife."

more.../



research grants - 2

Many of the projects funded will be multi-year projects, Mr. Pope said. Special consideration will be given to projects which have support from industry and private groups.

A board consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources, the universities and other interested sectors will review project proposals and make recommendations for grants, the minister said.

The new resource research program, with its emphasis on co-operation between government and the universities, is only part of the ministry's continuing commitment to support research in the resource area, Mr. Pope noted. He added that the ministry has increased its total research and related scientific activities from \$6-million in 1974-75 to more than \$25-million in 1981-82.

"We will all gain from this research," Mr. Pope said. "University graduates will be better trained for renewable resource management and my ministry--and subsequently all Ontarians, will benefit from more knowledge for resource management."

BILD is an Ontario cabinet committee which oversees the implementation of the provincial government's development strategy.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Dr. Martin Walmsley
Science Advisor
TORONTO (416) 965-5720



Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

newsrelease

August 31, 1983

STEEP ROCK RESOURCES INC.
RECEIVES \$1-MILLION CHEQUE
FOR PERTH CALCITE PLANT EXPANSION

Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope today presented a cheque for more than \$1-million to Laurence Lamb, chairman and chief executive officer of Steep Rock Resources Inc., to help finance an expansion of the company's calcite plant at Perth, Ontario.

Steep Rock will receive a total of \$1.35-million through the provincial Small Rural Mineral Development Program to help finance the \$7.1-million expansion of the Perth plant.

"As well as protecting 45 to 50 existing jobs at the plant, the expansion will increase the potential for additional jobs," Mr. Pope said. "The bulk of the investment was spent in Ontario, boosting local markets and creating construction jobs."

The Small Rural Mineral Development Program, financed through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD), encourages industrial mineral production in Ontario. BILD is the cabinet committee responsible for directing the province's economic development.

more . . .

The Perth plant produces a range of products from white aggregates to finely ground industrial fillers, using high-quality crystalline marble from Steep Rock's quarry near Tatlock, Ontario. The expansion, which was completed in June, will double the plant's production of fine and medium grain products to meet domestic and export markets.

-30-

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Geoff Minnes
Mineral Resources Branch
TORONTO (416) 965-3127



September 4, 1983

16,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES
IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
DECLARED EMERGENCY AREA

High winds and low humidity have pushed northwestern Ontario's forest fire situation to an extremely dangerous level, prompting Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope to issue an Emergency Area Order under the province's Forest Fires Prevention Act for a 16,000 square kilometre (7,000 square mile) area in the northwest region.

The order, issued under Section 23 of the Act, permits the minister to take any action he deems necessary for fire suppression or to ensure the safety of persons in the area.

Heavy smoke makes it impossible to determine the exact size of many of the 82 fires burning in the northwest. As of Sunday, there were 150 fires burning throughout the province.

The minister said Ontario is considering offers of help from outside the province to bolster its own firefighting forces - including offers of aid from the U.S. Forest Service, and the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec.

more.../2

"I am prepared to do anything necessary to ensure the safety of all residents and tourists in the area," Mr. Pope said. "All emergency precautions and procedures are in place."

The Emergency Area Order also empowers the minister to order the evacuation of specific areas. Guests from lodges on Fletcher and Roger Lakes, in the centre of the emergency area, were evacuated by helicopter late Saturday night. And as heavy ash fell on the small community of Ear Falls, residents with respiratory ailments were advised by a local doctor to head south.

The forest fire season is normally well over this late in the summer. However, high shifting winds on Saturday, combined with continuing drought in the area have, resulted in many new fires and others spreading to new areas.

A spokesman for the northwestern regional fire centre in Dryden said heavy smoke in the region is making it extremely difficult for aircraft to determine the perimeters of fires in order to fight them, and that in many areas, firefighters are restricted to battling new fires and preventing the advance of smaller ones.

One of the most serious fires is one of approximately 45,000 hectares, about 112 kilometres northwest of Kenora, created when four smaller forest fires joined together Saturday.

An 11,000 hectare blaze in the area of Long Legged Lake, just southwest of Red Lake, is being fought to keep it from threatening the community of Madsen. A number of other fires, each estimated to be several thousand hectares in size, are creating smoke problems for several Indian communities.

The Emergency Area Order covers an area bounded by the Manitoba border on the west, and Highway 17 (the TransCanada Highway) to a point about seven kilometres west of Dryden on the south. Its eastern border runs from that point north to about 50 kilometres due east of Red Lake. Its northern border runs from that point to the Manitoba border.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has an air fleet of 37 water bombers, including five Twin Otters, 15 standard Otters, 13 Turbo Beavers and, new this year, two Canadair CL-215 water bombers. The CL-215s have a water carrying capacity of 5,455 litres each, which they can scoop up from nearby lakes and rivers in 10 seconds. The Ministry has also hired all nine Canso water bombers available for hire in Canada for this emergency.

The province of Quebec has, to date, offered to make available 100 fire pumps for ground firefighting purposes. British Columbia and Alberta have also loaned both hoses and pumps.

The weather forecast for the next several days in the area is for continuing dry weather, which has plagued northern Ontario for most of the summer.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Aviation & Fire Management Centre
SAULT STE. MARIE (705) 942-1800

AND

Northwestern Region Fire Centre
DRYDEN (807) 937-4402



September 13, 1983

ONTARIO CONSIDERS WAYS
TO HALT DECLINE OF
BLACK DUCK NUMBERS

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, in co-operation with the Canadian Wildlife Service, is appealing to duck hunters this year to voluntarily reduce their harvest of black ducks, in an attempt to stem a serious population decline within the breeding population.

Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said that while new regulations which would reduce the Ontario harvest of black ducks are not planned for the upcoming harvest season, they are being considered for 1984.

"I want hunters to be aware of the black duck issue" Mr. Pope said. "The more co-operation we get in 1983, the better prepared we will be to draft new regulations - if they are deemed necessary - that are most sensitive to hunters' needs."

Black ducks are found in eastern North America. Since 1955, their numbers have declined by approximately 60 per cent. In Ontario, the harvest of black ducks has dropped more than 25 per cent since 1968 - from 119,000 to 88,000 in 1982. Counts of breeding pairs of black ducks in the province further confirm dramatic population reductions.

more...

Reasons for the decline in Ontario, Mr. Pope said, may include deterioration of breeding habitat, loss of wintering habitat, cross-breeding with mallard ducks and hunting mortality, particularly among immature ducks.

The minister urged hunters to avoid shooting black ducks and to take other species instead.

"In preparation for possible changes in 1984," he said, "hunters should pay particular attention to developing their skills at identifying black ducks and distinguishing them from other species."

Mr. Pope suggested hunters learn to distinguish the black duck from its close relative, the mallard.

The black duck has a very dark body and upper wings, with contrasting white on the underwing. Mallard ducks have lighter brown bodies, the same contrasting white on the underwing, but two distinct white lines on part of the upper wing.

In the United States, regulations aimed at reducing the black duck harvest by 25 per cent have been put into effect this year.

more...

"Ontario is a member of both the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils," Mr. Pope said, "and we will be working closely with our U.S. counterparts in establishing and maintaining continental management objectives.

"For the time being, however, we would like to achieve a reduction in the harvest of black ducks in this province by calling on the hunting community for their co-operation and advice, and through the development of better breeding and harvest surveys.

"I would urge all sportsmen to contact offices of my ministry or the Canadian Wildlife Service with their questions or views," Mr. Pope added.

"This kind of communication, I believe, is the best way to achieve our conservation objectives."

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Wildlife Information
Ministry of Natural Resources
TORONTO (416) 965-4251

Canadian Wildlife Service
LONDON (519) 681-0486



September 20, 1983

ONTARIO HUNTERS
GET RESULTS OF
1983 DEER TAG DRAW

Ontario deer hunters who were successful in the 1983 antlerless deer tag draw have received their validation tags for this year's hunting season, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope announced today. Mr. Pope said 18,820 validation tags were mailed to hunters across the province on August 31.

The validation tags are issued each year by the ministry to control the number of antlerless deer -- females and fawns -- taken during the season. The ministry allocates the tags on the basis of a random draw which was held this year on August 26.

"Ontario's deer herd has been increasing in most areas of the province due to our selective harvest system and the recent mild winter," Mr. Pope said. "In many wildlife management units, especially in north central and northwestern Ontario, all those who applied were granted tags. Provincially, a hunter's chance of receiving a tag in 1983 was better than one in three."

more...

deer tag - 2

In 1983, 48,529 hunters entered the draw, 43 per cent more than last year's total of 33,974. More than 37,000 of the hunters who applied this year specified a second choice of provincial Wildlife Management Unit. There were 420 applications which were either illegible or incomplete, and which could not be put into the draw.

EDITORS NOTE: A summary of the statistics for this year's draw is attached.

-30-

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Local District Offices or
Wildlife Branch Information
TORONTO (416) 965-4251

Summary of 1983 Antlerless Deer Tag Draw

M.U.	Applications		Antlerless Tag Quota	Total Tags Issued	Ratio of Tags to 1st Choice Applications
	1st Choice	2nd Choice			
7A	6	58	100	20	1:1
7B	562	653	1,100	999	1:1
9A	53	123	160	66	1:1
9B	286	453	330	330	1:1
10	1,145	413	350	350	1:3.3
11A	274	240	400	303	1:1
12A	16	39	75	26	1:1
12B	129	277	400	152	1:1
13	286	134	500	326	1:1
14	40	42	100	44	1:1
21A	34	41	100	48	1:1
36	284	398	45	45	1:6.3
37	633	435	225	225	1:2.8
42	462	608	10	10	1:46.2
43A	1,215	652	300	300	1:4.1
43B	2,259	1,044	2,700	2,700	1:1
44	94	35	10	10	1:9.4
45	170	81	25	25	1:6.8
46	1,056	581	139	139	1:7.6
47	4,579	1,877	1,250	1,250	1:3.7
48	368	723	40	40	1:9.2
49	2,746	1,556	310	310	1:8.9
50	511	439	48	48	1:10.6
53A	1,396	1,019	164	164	1:8.5
54	1,077	776	89	89	1:12.1
55	1,743	875	400	400	1:4.4
56	1,297	913	216	216	1:6
57	1,286	1,052	300	300	1:4.3
58	2,178	1,535	350	350	1:6.2
59	993	1,184	225	225	1:4.4
60	3,203	1,608	640	640	1:5
61	2,344	2,267	333	333	1:7
62	1,312	1,386	224	224	1:5.9
63	2,533	1,512	245	245	1:10.3
64	606	900	30	30	1:20.2
65	405	308	60	60	1:6.8
66A	712	506	80	80	1:8.9
66B	23	38	20	20	1:1.2
67	951	768	70	70	1:13.6
68	207	491	30	30	1:6.9
69A	99	178	100	100	1:1
69B	66	136	40	40	1:1.7
71	408	371	150	150	1:2.7
72	46	157	100	100	1:1
73	759	482	600	600	1:1.3
74	244	582	10	10	1:24.4
75	111	328	50	50	1:2.2
76	361	378	600	577	1:1
77	321	310	425	411	1:1
78	256	330	450	426	1:1

more..

Summary of 1983 Antlerless Deer Tag Draw - p.2

M.U.	Applications		Antlerless		Total Tags Issued	Ratio of Tags to 1st Choice Applications
	1st Choice	2nd Choice	Tag	Quota		
79	248	367		375	353	1:1
80	81	266		175	149	1:1
81	133	284		230	223	1:1
82	1,585	816		800	800	1:2
83	1,725	1,232		450	450	1:3.8
84	367	565		75	75	1:4.9
85	106	108		175	159	1:1
86	30	61		50	47	1:1
87	770	645	1,500		1,018	1:1
88	74	149		225	106	1:1
89	427	313		800	530	1:1
90	266	451		400	370	1:1
91	152	231		220	207	1:1
92	178	237		275	251	1:1
93	217	183		350	317	1:1
94	25	84		65	59	1:1
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	48,529	37,284		20,883	18,820	1:2.6



September 22, 1983

JOB CREATION PROJECT
RESULTS IN POTENTIAL
OIL AND GAS DISCOVERY

A federal-provincial job creation project has resulted in the successful completion of seismic tests indicating a potential hydrocarbon-bearing reef in the oil and gas belt of southwestern Ontario, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope announced today.

"Further testing and drilling is necessary before the presence of any significant deposit is confirmed," Mr. Pope said. "But the results of this seismic program show encouraging prospects for further oil and gas potential.

"We are pleased that discovery of this potential deposit was made in the course of a federal-provincial job creation project carried out in Lambton and Kent by Cangeo Ltd. of Oil Springs, Ont."

The project was carried out under the mines special employment program -- one of five federal-provincial job creation initiatives geared toward creating jobs for laid-off Ontario workers. Such projects are jointly funded by Employment and Immigration Canada and the provincial Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) through the Ministry of Natural Resources.

more...

In two phases of the project, 52 laid-off workers were hired and trained to carry out seismic testing in the area.

The provincial and federal governments contributed a total of \$786,000 towards the project. Cangeo, for its part, contributed more than \$320,000.

The testing program involved placing and detonating small explosive charges in six-metre deep drilled holes over a 320-kilometre course. The resulting energy waves, picked up by specialized recording equipment, helped geophysicists identify targets for detailed oil and gas exploration.

Cangeo carried out the field work and made its data available to exploration companies on a cost-shared basis to cover processing and interpretation costs. The information was also made available to the Ministry of Natural Resources.

"The success of this project will allow us to create more seismic work in the area as oil companies seek more detailed, specific information," said Maurice ("Slim") Petkau, president of Cangeo Ltd.

John Roberts, federal Minister of Employment and Immigration, said that "these programs are an effective use of public resources because they improve the long-term employment opportunities for laid-off workers and encourage the development of new skills."

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Under the special employment programs, the federal government provides workers with their regular unemployment insurance benefits plus a supplement which increases benefits to a maximum of \$300 per week. The Ministry of Natural Resources contributes an additional 20 per cent of the federal contribution to a maximum of \$60 per week.

Since these programs were extended in July of this year, 1,066 workers have been employed for a total of 17,699 work weeks on 110 projects. Total provincial contributions have been almost \$4-million.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Penti Palonen
Southwestern Region
LONDON (519) 681-5350



September 22, 1983

HULLETT WATERFOWL HABITAT
AREA EXPANDED FOR 1983
DUCK HUNTING SEASON

The portion of the 2,198 hectare Hullett Wildlife Management Area (WMA) designated exclusively for waterfowl and other migratory game bird hunting has been increased for the 1983 season, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said today.

The minister added that the whole habitat improvement project at Hullett is expected to be completed a year ahead of schedule.

Once the \$1.5-million project is completed at the end of 1984, the WMA will include 779 hectares of prime waterfowl habitat in an area which previously had no major staging areas for migratory waterfowl.

The success of the Hullett WMA project, Mr. Pope said, is due to the combined efforts of Ducks Unlimited and his ministry.

The project is already reporting positive results, Mr. Pope noted. "Several new species of ducks are taking advantage of the flooded areas and more ducks can be expected in the near future."

more...

The Hullett project is one of the largest of its kind in Ontario. To date, a total of 25 kilometres of dikes have been erected parallel to the South Maitland River. Ducks Unlimited has spent \$1.2-million so far on dike construction and maintenance and to date has developed over 243 hectares of waterfowl habitat.

The current regulations divide Hullett into two hunting zones.

Zone A is for waterfowl and other migratory game bird hunting only, and hunters must shoot from designated locations. One-third of this zone is a sanctuary area for the birds. This year, 166 hectares of additional waterfowl habitat was created including 121 hectares of hunting area, and 45 hectares of sanctuary.

In Zone B a combination of upland game, including pheasant, grouse and rabbits, and waterfowl hunting is permitted.

As the marsh area is increased, Mr. Pope said, Zone A will increase in size and Zone B will be reduced. The overall effect will be to provide more breeding and staging areas for waterfowl, and more hunting opportunities for sportsmen.

more...

This project is the result of an agreement signed in 1979 between Ducks Unlimited and the Ministry of Natural Resources which called for Ducks Unlimited to fund construction and maintenance for the development of marsh habitat on the ministry's wildlife management area at Hullett.

"The work of Ducks Unlimited and my ministry in places like Hullett is felt, not just locally, but all along the natural migratory route of our wild waterfowl -- throughout Canada, the United States and Mexico," Mr. Pope said.

Ducks Unlimited, a private agency funded by Canadian and U.S. sportsmen, funds waterfowl management projects across Canada. Between 1974 and 1982, it spent \$7-million in Ontario on 119 wetland conservation projects involving 8,560 hectares of land, more than half of that Crown-owned.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Hullet Wildlife Management Area
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John Bain
Manager
Ducks Unlimited
BARRIE (705) 726-3825



September 22, 1983

MAPS AVAILABLE
FROM NORTHERN NATURAL
RESOURCES OFFICES

Accurate topographic maps of northern Ontario at a scale of 1:20,000, designed to be used for a variety of mapping purposes, are available from four district offices in the northern region, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said today.

The maps will be available at a cost of \$2 plus provincial sales tax from Natural Resources district offices in Chapleau, Gogama, Timmins and Kirkland Lake.

This is the first time maps can be purchased through district offices, Mr. Pope said, and is being tried on an experimental basis to test public interest. Previously, maps were only available through Ministry offices at Queen's Park in Toronto.

These maps are made to a high standard of accuracy and are designed as a systematic base which can be used for many purposes. The township survey fabric (township lines, lots and concessions) is shown on these maps as an approximately indication of the land subdivision of the province.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Frank Wilson
Regional Lands Co-ordinator
Northern Region
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September 23, 1983

ONTARIO INTRODUCES NEW
NON-RESIDENT ANGLING RATES
AND RULES FOR TROPHY FISH

New regulations affecting non-resident anglers, including revised rates and special protection for two species of trophy fish, were announced today by Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope.

The changes, which take effect across Ontario on January 1, 1984, will apply, in varying degrees, to all out-of-province anglers.

"Ontario offers some of the best angling opportunities in the world," Mr. Pope said. "We want to ensure that this high quality is maintained, and that those who fish in our province are given a fair opportunity to help pay for and preserve that privilege."

Under the changes to angling regulations, which are applicable across the province, visitors from the U.S. and other countries will be able to buy a new 21-day angling licence for \$20, renewable for an additional 21 days at a further charge of \$10.

Research has shown that 94 per cent of U.S. residents who fish in Ontario do so for less than 21 days, and they will now pay an additional \$5 a year for the opportunity.

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Cost of the existing four-day, non-resident licence for non-Canadians will be increased to \$10 from \$8, while a seasonal licence will cost \$30, up from \$15.

Visitors to Ontario from other Canadian provinces will pay only slightly more to fish in Ontario. The cost of a seasonal angling licence will be \$6.25, up from \$6.

All out-of-province visitors, however, will pay more to fish for certain sensitive species.

"All non-residents will pay \$5 for special stamps if they wish to fish for muskellunge or lake trout," Mr. Pope said. "These species are highly-prized and subject to heavy overfishing in some areas."

The special stamps, valid for one year, can be applied to any angling licences held by a non-resident.

Mr. Pope noted that, because most anglers from outside the province visit Ontario just once a year, "the increase in the seasonal licence fee will affect only the very heaviest users of this resource."

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NOTE EDITORS: Fact Sheet Attached

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Charles Ross
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TORONTO (416) 965-2756

FACT SHEET

NON-RESIDENT ANGLING IN ONTARIO: REGULATORY CHANGES

- All changes apply to the whole province and take effect January 1, 1984.
- New regulations do not apply to Ontario residents.
- All licences, permits and special stamps to be available through the ministry's existing system of licence issuers.
- New licence fees established for U.S. and other foreign visitors (new 21-day licence available for \$20, renewable at \$10); four-day non-resident licence fee raised to \$10 from \$8; seasonal non-resident angling licence raised to \$30 from \$15.
- New seasonal licence fee established for visitors from other parts of Canada raised to \$6.25 from \$6.
- All visitors from outside Ontario required to purchase special \$5 species specific stamps, valid for one year, to fish for muskellunge or lake trout.



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October 6, 1983

MINISTRY PROPOSES
NEW FISH STUDY
OF SPANISH RIVER

The Spanish River -- site of a chemical spill last summer -- will be restored to the greatest degree possible, even if fish-stocking is necessary, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope, said today.

"We are optimistic there will be good fishing for walleye (yellow pickerel) and pike due to the possible movements of these species into the river," Mr. Pope said. "The river should be returned to what it was -- previous to the spill -- as soon as possible."

Mr. Pope said the ministry plans to get a more definitive status of the fish population when it conducts a survey in October to find out exactly what fish species are in the river and in what numbers.

A preliminary survey by the ministry this summer indicated that pickerel and northern pike are likely to repopulate the river naturally by moving up from the North Channel mouth or from the river above the Espanola dam.

more...

But bass and muskellunge might be returned more quickly to former levels by the aid of a stocking program proposed to commence in the spring of 1984.

This summer's fish survey, conducted by the province with nets, minnow traps and electro-shocking equipment, found that there were still some pike, pickerel and bass in a 50-kilometre stretch of the river -- between the spill site through to the river mouth into the North Channel of Lake Huron.

It estimated 60,000 large fish and countless thousands of minnows were killed. Many game fish were included in the kill.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

John Chevalier
Regional Biologist
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October 12, 1983

COUNCIL STUDIES
PARK POSSIBILITIES
ALONG SPANISH RIVER

The Ontario Provincial Parks Council is holding a public meeting in Sudbury this month to discuss future management proposals for the Spanish River, among them a possible waterway provincial park north of Espanola.

The meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, October 19 at 7:30 p.m. in the Sudbury Holiday Inn's Palladium Room North. A second meeting will be held early next year in Toronto.

"I have asked the council to explore various management options for the river, including the establishment of a provincial waterway park, and recommend a preferred management strategy to me," Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said today. He explained that the council's recommendations will be considered in any future decisions concerning management of the river.

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The council will be particularly interested in the east and west branches of the Spanish from Duke and Biscotasi Lakes, downstream to where the main branch joins Agnew Lake about 10 km north of Espanola. The area being studied is upstream from the site of a chemical spill last summer, and was not affected in any way.

"My ministry's land use guidelines for Espanola, Sudbury, Chapleau and Gogama districts have recognized the recreational and heritage values, as well as the hydroelectric potential of the watercourse, and have therefore accorded it special management status," Mr. Pope said.

The river, popular with canoeists and anglers, as well as being a transportation corridor for hunters, has been developed as a source of hydroelectric power. It has also long been used by native people, trappers and the logging industry. Wood production still remains an important use of the river valley.

more...

Spanish River - 3

The Minister said written submissions will be accepted from those who cannot attend the meeting.

Submissions should be addressed to Fred Gray, Chairman, Provincial Parks Council at 390 Bay Street, Suite 1202, Toronto, Ont., M5H 2Y2.

- 30 -

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Cam Clark
Parks and Recreation Co-ordinator
Northeastern Region
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Fred Gray
Chairman
Provincial Parks Council
TORONTO (416) 366-2198



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October 13, 1983

CORE ANALYSIS
SHOWS OIL PRESENT
IN PORT STANLEY WELL

Members of an Ontario Geological Survey crew drilling test wells near Port Stanley, Ont., got more than they bargained for earlier this year -- they struck crude oil!

The lucky find in one of the wells was first indicated when a drill core of sedimentary rock dating from the Cambrian Period (500 - 600 million years ago), was removed from the test well by the Ministry of Natural Resources. It indicated a good show of oil at 1,108 to 1,145 metres.

The well, situated on property owned by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment in Yarmouth Township, Elgin County, was drilled by Canadian Mines Services Limited to a total depth of 1,168.5 metres.

"The core analysis from an Edmonton test laboratory was most encouraging," Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said today. "Staff from my ministry's Petroleum Resources Section used the core analysis results and made a visual inspection of the core to recognize three distinct zones in its Cambrian section."

more...



oil well - 2

He said the results are important as they confirm oil in Cambrian age strata in the area.

Ronald McNeil, the MPP in whose riding the oil find was made, says the area has been relatively unexplored with the nearest well reporting a Cambrian oil show lying approximately six km to the northeast.

"I hope this newest find will stimulate further oil exploration by the private sector in both Elgin County and other parts of southwestern Ontario," he said.

The well was drilled for the Oil Shale Assessment Project, a part of the Hydrocarbon Energy Resources Program (HERP), funded by the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) program and administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The slabbed core, core analysis, geophysical logs and preliminary report are available for inspection at the Petroleum Resources Laboratory, 458 Central Avenue, London, Ontario.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Dr. Peter Telford
Ontario Geological Survey
TORONTO (416) 965-1182



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CANADA/ONTARIO JOB CREATION PROGRAM

October 14, 1983

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
RECEIVES JOB CREATION GRANT
TO IMPROVE CORNWALL AREA

The Raisin Region Conservation Authority has been awarded a \$228,901 federal-provincial job creation grant to hire 30 laid-off workers to improve the drainage on farmland near Cornwall.

The grant was announced today by Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope and John Roberts, federal Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada.

Of the 30 workers, who share 540 weeks of work, some will conduct a study of drainage and erosion problem areas and pollution sources adjacent to drains. The others will assist local municipalities and farmers to remove brush and debris, and to install barriers to protect against erosion along the drainage routes.

Mr. Pope said the project is "another substantial contribution by the special employment program to maintain and improve our province's rural areas."

"And at the same time we are providing short-term job opportunities for laid-off workers," he said.

more...



The Raisin Region project is sponsored through the conservation authorities special employment program, part of a federal-provincial job creation initiative continuing this year with joint funding from Employment and Immigration Canada and the Ontario Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD), through the Ministry of Natural Resources. Other project areas include fisheries, mines, parks and wildlife.

In the first year of the special employment programs, the Government of Ontario contributed more than \$18-million, providing 84,313 weeks of work for 5,699 Ontario workers.

Since these programs were extended in July, 1983, a total of 1,066 workers have been put back on the job, sharing more than 17,822 weeks of work. The provincial cost of these programs is \$4-million.

"The special employment programs provide opportunities for laid-off workers to strengthen their work-related skills," said Mr. Pope. "As well, my ministry benefits from the projects that these workers carry out."

"Job creation in today's adverse economic climate is of great concern to us all," said Mr. Roberts. "To this end, it is our goal not only to improve long-term employment opportunities, but also to encourage the development of new skills. We hope these programs will serve as models for other similar endeavors."

more...

Under the special employment programs, the federal government provides workers with their regular unemployment insurance benefits plus a supplement which increases their benefits to a maximum of \$240 per week.

The Ministry of Natural Resources contributes an additional 25 per cent of the federal contribution to a maximum of \$60 per week.

The province also pays for family protection benefits, and contributes to the cost of equipment and materials to carry out the project.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Public Affairs
Employment and Immigration Canada
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October 25, 1983

PEMBROKE FISH CULTURE STATION
TO BE MANAGED
BY PRIVATE COMPANY

The Ministry of Natural Resources has selected a private company to manage its Pembroke Fish Culture Station near Petawawa on a trial basis, Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said today.

"This is the first step in our efforts to involve the private sector in the management of our fish hatcheries," Mr. Pope said. "We already have companies operating some of our provincial parks."

Envirocon Limited, an environmental and engineering consulting firm, will operate the Pembroke hatchery on a two-and-a-half year trial basis, beginning in November at a cost of approximately \$300,000. The facility will remain the property of the Crown.

Mr. Pope said the Pembroke hatchery will be a test case to determine the feasibility of privatizing this type of operation at other locations.

Under the contract, Envirocon will receive trout fingerlings from other provincial hatcheries and raise approximately 320,000 of the fish for a year until they are ready to be stocked.

more...



The Pembroke Fish Culture Station is one of 14 provincial fish culture stations which provide more than six million fish for stocking in Ontario lakes each year.

"Ministry staff will closely monitor the contractor's activities throughout the trial period to ensure that the high standards set for our fish culture program are maintained," Mr. Pope added.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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or
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District Office
PEMBROKE (613) 732-3661



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November 24, 1983

ONTARIO'S MINING
ACT TO BE
UPDATED, STREAMLINED

Ontario's 77-year-old Mining Act is getting a facelift. A number of changes to the Act were introduced in the provincial legislature today by Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope.

"The proposed changes make allowance for the rapid improvements in exploration technology, and simplify and streamline the legislation affecting mining in Ontario," Mr. Pope said.

As well as a number of housekeeping measures, there are several significant changes. For instance, mining companies will now provide the Ministry of Natural Resources with yearly summaries of surface assessment work performed on unpatented claims. Currently, only work submitted for assessment credits becomes public knowledge.

more...



Mr. Pope said "this information -- which will be made public but will not disclose results -- should help avoid or reduce duplication of exploration activity, and make the total exploration effort in Ontario more effective."

The proposed legislation also contains provisions for reasonable title to mineral and surface rights for mining development. But the Crown's right to permit surface uses other than mining is reserved provided mining interests are not inhibited. This measure is designed to allow for multiple use of mining lands -- including recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking and camping.

The system for measuring assessment work is also to be changed from the current man-day basis to a dollar basis. Assessment credits will be given for all reasonable exploration and geotechnical work, with limited credit allowed for prospecting prior to staking.

The change responds to requests from the industry that they be allowed to decide what type of exploration program best suits their needs. It will also make Ontario's approach to measuring assessment work consistent with other jurisdictions.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Land Management Branch
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November 28, 1983

ONTARIO MEN CHARGED AFTER
LENGTHY INVESTIGATION INTO
ILLEGAL BIRD TRAFFICKING

Two Ontario residents face conspiracy charges today following an early morning raid on a Cambridge area farm by officers of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the RCMP.

Natural Resources Deputy Minister W.T. Foster said the charges followed three years of intensive investigation into illegal international trade in endangered species -- in this case, falcons.

In addition to the criminal charges involving conspiracy, further charges were also laid under the federal Export and Import Permits Act, Mr. Foster added.

more...



peregrine falcons - 2

The investigation took on international overtones when it involved agencies throughout Canada, the United States and England. Included were government wildlife personnel from the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Alberta, British Columbia, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds in England, the RCMP and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Conviction on the charges could bring a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment or a fine of \$25,000, or both.

Charged are John H. Slaytor, 44, of Cambridge, Ont., and Wilfrid J. Emonts, 27, of Mississauga, Ont.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Tim Taylor
District Office
CAMBRIDGE (519) 658-9355

FACT SHEET ON FALCONRY

- Falconry originated in China about 2000 BC.
- During the last decade, the demand for peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons has risen dramatically on the international market. This demand has resulted in an increase in the illegal taking of eggs and young falcons from their nests throughout the Canadian Arctic, the primary breeding area for these species.
- When captured, the falcons are illegally exported to Saudi Arabia and other Middle-Eastern countries, where the birds are highly prized by Arabs who practise the ancient art of falconry.
- In the Middle East, a peregrine falcon will bring up to \$8,000, while a gyrfalcon will command a price from \$12,000 to \$80,000.
- Falcons can only be legally possessed in Ontario for two reasons -- for patrol work to rid airports of dangerous nuisance birds such as gulls, and for exhibition in educational institutions and municipal zoos.



Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

newsrelease

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December 22, 1983

TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS ON FUTURE
MANAGEMENT OF SPANISH RIVER
SLATED FOR JANUARY

The Ontario Provincial Parks Council will hold public meetings in Toronto and Sudbury in January, 1984, to discuss the future management of the Spanish River.

The first meeting will be on Monday, January 30 in the Ontario Room, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay Street, Toronto. The second meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, January 31, in the Palladium Room North, Holiday Inn, Sudbury. Both will begin at 7:30 p.m.

"These meetings are a continuation of the discussion that began at an open forum in Sudbury last October," Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope said. "We will consider all the public comments and the council's recommendations in any future decisions concerning the management of the river," the Minister said.

The council is particularly interested in the east and west branches of the Spanish River from Duke and Biscotasi Lakes, downstream to where the main branch joins Agnew Lake about 10 kilometres north of Espanola. This area, shown on the map, is largely undeveloped and was not affected by the chemical spill which occurred downstream last summer.

more...



The four ministry districts -- Sudbury, Espanola, Chapleau and Gogama -- situated along that section of the watercourse under study, have designated it a special resource management area in their district land use guidelines. Ministry programs in this area will be primarily aimed at ensuring that the river's potential is protected until further study is completed.

Written submissions will be accepted until January 31, 1984, from those who cannot attend the meetings.

Submissions should be addressed to Fred Gray, Chairman, Provincial Parks Council at 390 Bay Street, Suite 1202, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y2.

The council will forward its recommendations to the Minister by March 31, 1984.

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EDITORS: A map outlining the study area is attached.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

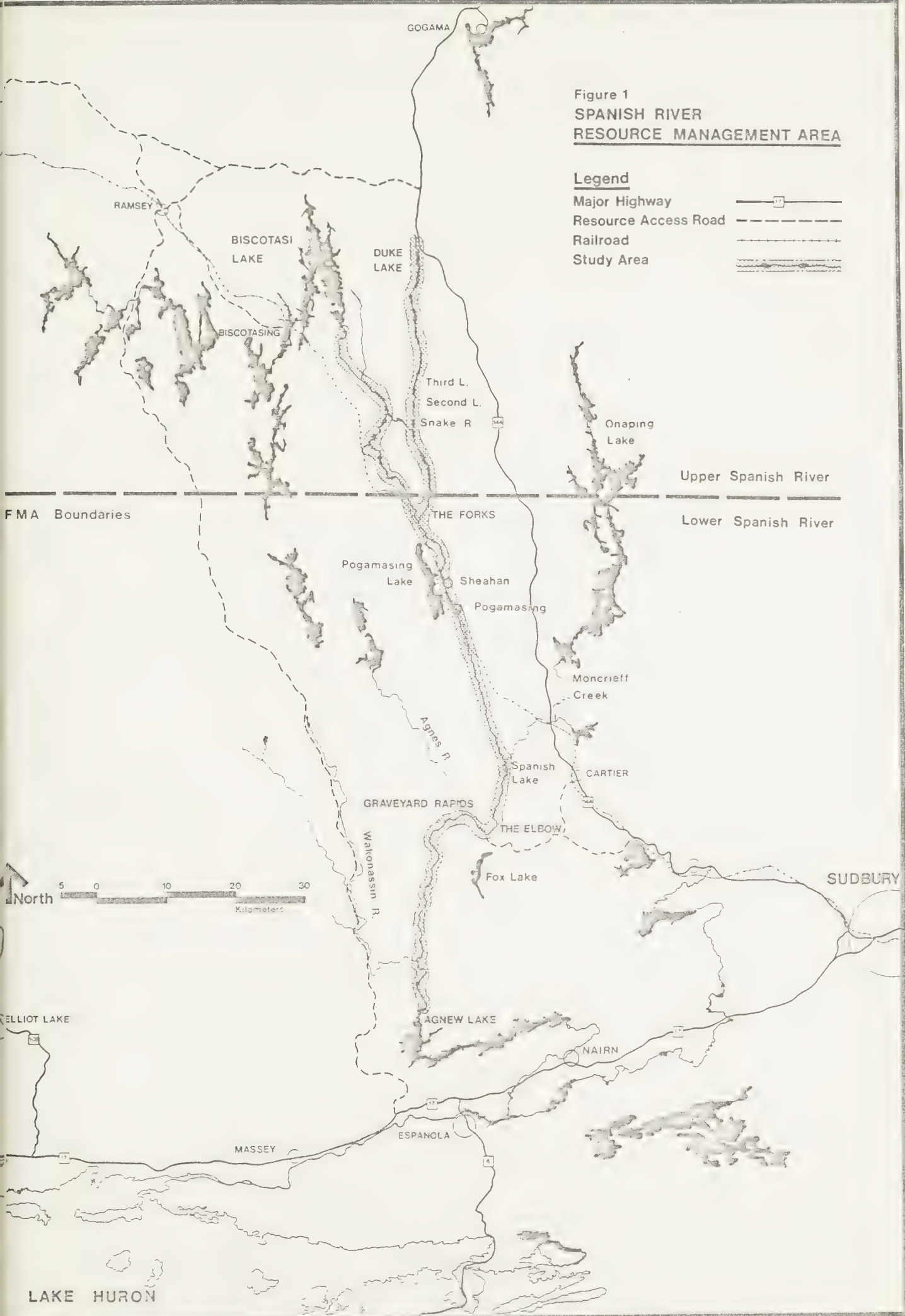
Cam Clark
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Figure 1
SPANISH RIVER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA

Legend

- Major Highway
- Resource Access Road
- Railroad
- Study Area



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